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ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on December 1, 1981 was 8,660,900.

VITAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During December 1981 there were 7,491 births in Ontario as compared to 8,492 births for December 1980, showing a decline of 1,001 births, or 11.8%. The total number of births during 1981 was 122,388 as compared to 124,985 in 1980, showing a decline of 2,597 births, or 2.1%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.2, down from 14.6 in December 1980.

DEATHS. There were 4,496 deaths recorded during December 1981 as compared to 4,745 for December 1980, showing a decline of 249 deaths, or 5.2%. The total number of deaths during 1981 was 63,594 as compared to 63,104 during 1980, showing an increase of 490 deaths, or 0.8%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population, the same as in December 1980.

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Ontario

Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

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TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	DECEMBER				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH DECEMBER						JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	NUMBER	%
Live Births	7,491	8,492	-1,001	-11.8	122,388	124,985	14.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	122,388	124,985	-2,597	-2.1
Deaths	4,496	4,745	- 249	- 5.2	63,594	63,104	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	63,594	63,104	490	0.8
Natural Increase	2,995	3,747	- 752	-20.1	58,794	61,881	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	58,794	61,881	-3,087	-5.0
Marriages	3,336	2,997	339	11.3	68,152	72,871	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	68,152	72,871	-4,719	-6.5
Divorces	2,931	1,553	1,378	88.7	24,637	22,347	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	24,637	22,347	2,290	10.2
Population Base(2) (in thousands) as of June 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,624.9	8,570.4	8,503.3	8,444.3	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data
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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. (the excess of births over deaths) in December 1981 amounted to 2,995 as compared to 3,747 for December 1980, showing a decline of 752, or 20.1%. Natural increase during 1981 amounted to 58,794 as compared to 61,881 in 1980, showing a decrease of 3,087, or 5.0%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 populatio was 6.8, down from 7.2 in December 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,336 marriages celebrated in December 1981 as compared to 2,997 in December 1980, showing an increase of 339 marriages, or 11.3%. In 1981 there were 68,152 marriages as compared to 72,871 in 1980, showing a decline of 4,719 marriages, or 6.5%.

DIVORCES. In December 1981 there were 2,931 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,553 in December 1980 showing an increase of 1,378 divorces, or 88.7%. This unusual increase may have been due to the registration of divorces in December 1981 which occurred earlier in the year. During 1981 there were 24,637 divorces as compared to 22,347 in 1980 showing an increase of 2,290 divorces, or 10.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

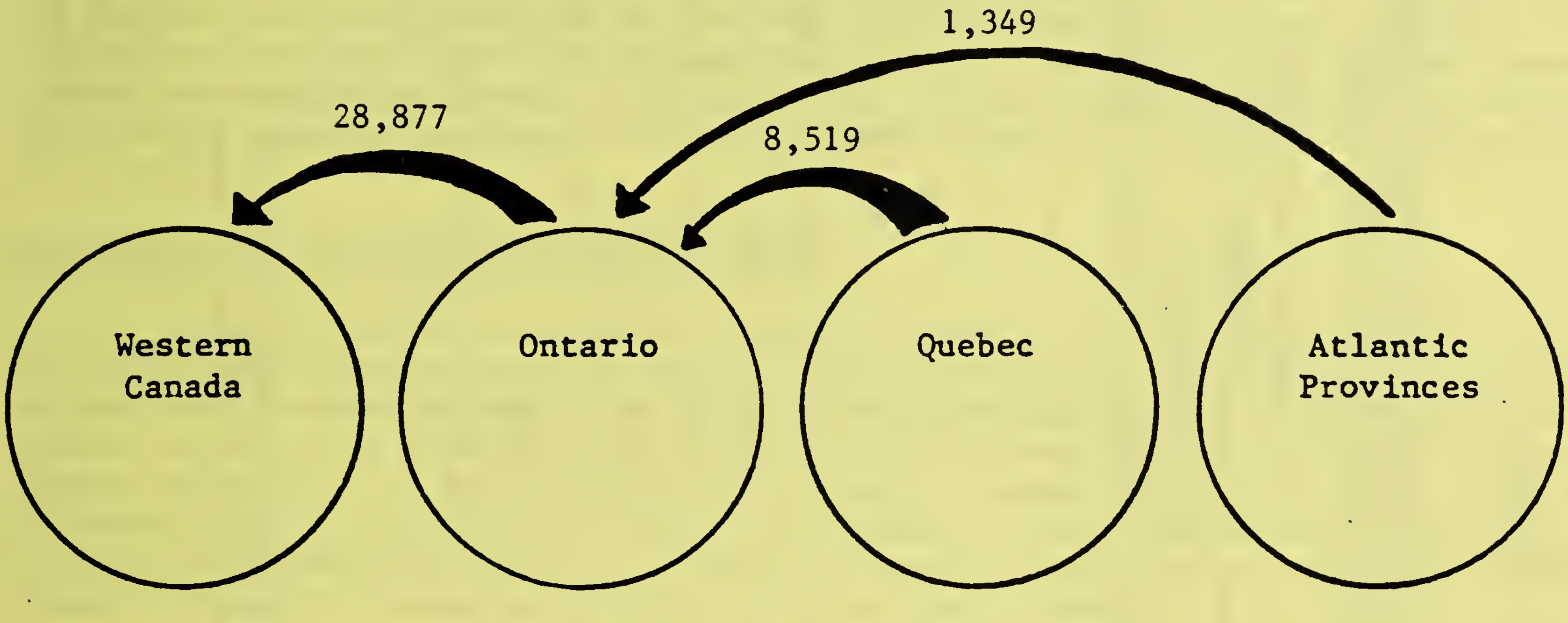
	December		12 months ended with December				
	1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000				
Marriages	3,336	2,997	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,931	1,553	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Nov.	-2,543	1,059	-249	-1,733
Jan.-Nov. (11) Months 1981	-28,877	8,519	1,349	-19,009



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario lost an estimated 1,733 persons during November 1981 in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,220 migrants: 1,059 from Quebec, 88 from New Brunswick and 73 from Newfoundland. We lost 2,953 migrants to the following provinces: 1,922 to Alberta, 315 to Nova Scotia and 315 to Manitoba, 159 to Saskatchewan, 95 to Prince Edward Island, 48 to British Columbia, and 99 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 Ontario lost 22,413 migrants in the exchange with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,530 persons from: Quebec 9,259, and 1,271 from the Atlantic Provinces. We lost 32,943 migrants to: Alberta 21,100, British Columbia 8,850, Manitoba 1,241, Saskatchewan 1,137, and Yukon and N.W.T. 615.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with November 1980 was a net loss of 24,364 migrants. The net loss for November 1980 amounted to 3,494.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR NOVEMBER, JANUARY-NOVEMBER AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER, 1981

	NOVEMBER, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER, 1981			JANUARY - NOVEMBER, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	34	39	73	144	484	628	130	493	623
Prince Edward Island	-8	-87	-95	-19	72	53	-23	77	54
Nova Scotia	-22	-293	-315	37	265	302	-45	348	303
New Brunswick	51	37	88	210	78	288	220	149	369
Quebec	413	646	1,059	2,788	6,471	9,259	2,315	6,204	8,519
Manitoba	-26	-289	-315	-299	-942	-1,241	-263	-835	-1,098
Saskatchewan	-49	-110	-159	-336	-801	-1,137	-298	-656	-954
Alberta	-708	-1,214	-1,922	-5,963	-15,137	-21,100	-5,602	-12,736	-18,338
British Columbia	-166	118	-48	-1,371	-7,479	-8,850	-1,234	-6,644	-7,878
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-23	-76	-99	-132	-483	-615	-138	-471	-609
Total Received	-504	-1,229	-1,733	-4,941	-17,472	-22,413	-4,938	-14,071	-19,009

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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METROPOLITAN TORONTO: POPULATION EXCHANGE WITH OTHER COUNTIES OF ONTARIO, AND INTERNAL POPULATION MOVEMENT, 1977-1981

Population exchange from one geographical area to another is linked to various socio-economic changes. Therefore, the direction of population movements is an important indicator widely used for planning purposes. Here, we look at the population exchange between Metro Toronto* and the eleven counties of Ontario where a large population exchange has occurred.

Method Of Estimation

The data produced have been compiled from change of address on driver's licence. Each address change was multiplied by a factor to account for the number of children. This excludes foreign migration and migration to the other provinces of Canada. We are restricted to the four years for which data are available. The reader is cautioned that a four-year trend may be inadequate to study the future trends in population movement. However, we plan to produce a detailed study on the population exchange between counties of Ontario when the 1981 Census figures become available.

Net Migration And The Effectiveness Index

Table 3 gives in-migration, out-migration, gross-migration and the effectiveness index between the eleven given counties and Metro Toronto. Gross migration provides an indication of total movement between Metro Toronto and a given county. The Effectiveness Index is a percentage of net migration to the gross migration. It indicates the percentage of persons gained or lost by Metro Toronto from/to a particular county. The negative value indicates a loss of population by Metro Toronto to a county, whereas, a positive value of the index means a gain of population by Metro Toronto from a county.

According to the preliminary census figures released by Statistics Canada, the population of Metro Toronto has not changed much in 1981 as compared to that of 1976. From Table 3 we notice a yearly exchange of over 128,000 persons on average between Metro Toronto and the other counties. This exchange has been fairly consistent from 1977-78 to 1980-81. The relevant migration figures between Metro Toronto and all other counties of Ontario are as follows:

Year	In-migration To Toronto	Out-migration From Toronto	Net Migration	Gross Migration	Effectiveness Index
1977-78	52,511	77,703	-25,192	130,214	-19.3
1978-79	55,280	69,994	-14,714	125,274	-11.7
1979-80	59,591	70,641	-11,050	130,232	-8.5
1980-81	60,239	67,406	-7,167	127,645	-5.6
Total	227,621	285,744	-58,123	513,365	-11.3

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*The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto includes the Cities of North York and Toronto, and the Boroughs of East York, Etobicoke, Scarborough and York.

From the above table we can infer that if 100 persons moved between Metro Toronto and the other counties each year, then 19 persons in 1977-78, 12 persons in 1978-79, 9 persons in 1979-80 and 6 persons in 1980-81 were lost by Metro Toronto to the other counties (see values of the effectiveness index). Though the total movement (gross migration) remained fairly consistent over these four years, the loss of population due to net migration by Toronto (M.M.) to the other counties declined from 25,192 in 1977-78 to 7,167 in 1980-81. This decline appears to have taken place due to an increase in in-migration rather than a decline in out-migration from Toronto.

During these four years more than half a million persons moved between Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. In this process Metro Toronto lost 58,123 persons to the other counties.

Table 3 shows that three-quarters (78%) of the movements take place between Metro Toronto and eleven other urbanized areas, however, the intensity of these movements declined from 79.6% in 1977-78 to 77.1% in 1980-81. The Gross migration between the rest of the 41 counties and Metro Toronto is less than 25 per cent of the total population exchange.

A careful examination of Table 3 and use of the effectiveness index enables us to group the counties into four types on the basis of population exchange: (I) those gaining population from Toronto, (II) those which are losing population to Toronto, (III) those which gained population from Toronto during 1977-78 and then lost their population to Toronto in the last three years, and (IV) the remaining 41 counties of Ontario listed as "the other counties".

Type I: During the process of population exchange over the given four years, Peel (R.M.), York (R.M.), Durham (R.M.), Simcoe and Halton (R.M.) have been net recipients of the Toronto population. The values of the effectiveness indexes for these counties are as follows:

Counties: Net Recipients Of Metro Toronto Population
Effectiveness Index

County	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-81 (Four Year Total)
Peel (R.M.)	-36.9	-28.6	-23.9	-22.2	-28.1
York (R.M.)	-26.5	-27.2	-26.5	-25.5	-26.4
Durham (R.M.)	-42.2	-20.3	-14.6	-13.8	-24.0
Simcoe	-26.0	-11.2	-14.7	-13.8	-16.4
Halton (R.M.)	-13.4	-9.2	-2.8	-2.4	-7.0

This table indicates that out of 100 movers, Metro Toronto lost 28 to Peel (R.M.) in these four years. The similar numbers for York (R.M.), Durham (R.M.), Simcoe and Halton (R.M.) are 26, 24, 16 and 7 respectively. The net loss of the Toronto population to the Peel and the York regions has been high. The extent of this loss is declining in the case of Peel (R.M.) whereas, for York it is fairly consistent. Durham received the largest proportion of the movers between Toronto and Durham in 1977-78, but after 1977-78 the value of the effectiveness index declined steadily. Toronto has also been losing population to Simcoe and Halton. These losses have decreased from 1977-78 to 1980-81. For the Halton region, the gain of population from Toronto has declined more than that for the other four counties shown in the table above.

Type II: Middlesex, Waterloo (R.M.) and Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.) have experienced a net loss of their population to Metro Toronto. The following are the values of the effectiveness index for these counties:

Counties: Net Losers To Metro Toronto - Effectiveness Index

County	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-81 (Four Year Total)
Middlesex	5.2	12.6	9.7	15.3	10.7
Waterloo (R.M.)	3.1	7.2	5.7	10.1	6.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	12.2	14.2	16.7	21.1	16.0

Hamilton-Wentworth lost more persons to Metro Toronto than Middlesex or Waterloo (R.M.), and showed a rising trend in the loss of population to Metro Toronto from 1977-78 to 1980-81. The extent of loss of population to Metro Toronto by Middlesex, and Waterloo (R.M.) declined from 1978-79 to 1979-80, but again rose in 1980-81.

Type III: Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.) and Niagara (R.M.) form a pattern distinct from the rest of the counties. These two counties gained population from Metro Toronto in 1977-78 and thereafter started losing their populations to Metro Toronto. This loss exhibits a rising trend from 1978-79 to 1980-81. The effectiveness index for Ottawa-Carleton and Niagara (R.M.) are as follows:

County	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-81 (Four Year Total)
Ottawa-Carleton	-3.1	0.8	19.3	19.7	8.2
Niagara (R.M.)	-3.5	10.7	12.8	19.5	10.1

Type IV: Other 41 Counties: We have noticed that close to 80% of the total movement takes place between Metro Toronto and only 11 counties. Only one-fifth of the gross migration takes place between the remaining 41 counties and Metro Toronto. The following values of the effectiveness index depict the extent of population movement by those remaining 41 counties to Metro Toronto:

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1977-81 (Four Year Total)
The Remaining 41 Counties	0.8	5.2	5.0	8.7	5.0

Intra-Metro Toronto Movements, 1978-1981

So far we have discussed the movement of population between Metro Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. In Tables 4 to 6 we present the movement of population between the six municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto. We have noticed that Peel (R.M.) has been receiving a large number of migrants from the Metro Toronto area. Therefore, Tables 4 to 6 also give the number of migrants who moved between the six municipalities of Metro Toronto and the three municipalities of Peel (R.M.) - Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga.

Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga experienced a net gain of their populations from all six centres of Metro Toronto over the 1978-81 period. The largest number of persons moved between Etobicoke and Mississauga. More persons moved between Mississauga and the City of Toronto than between Mississauga and North York.

Table 7 gives the Intra-Metro migration. The values of the effectiveness index are as follows:

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-81 (Three Year Total)
East York	-12.4	3.4	-1.5	-2.1
Etobicoke	7.3	14.8	16.0	12.9
North York	-13.0	2.3	2.4	-2.3
Scarborough	25.4	16.6	15.8	19.3
Toronto	-3.9	-16.4	-16.8	-12.5
York	-1.6	-2.7	1.9	-0.8

The values under the three-year total indicate that Etobicoke and Scarborough experienced net gain of populations from the other four municipalities. East York lost population to the other municipalities in 1978-79, gained from these centres in 1979-80, and again lost in 1980-81. Though Scarborough gained the largest number of persons from the other areas, this gain has a declining trend. Etobicoke shows a consistent rise in net migration from the other areas of Metro. Etobicoke also ranks highest in losing its population to the Peel (R.M.) region (see Tables 4 to 6). This means that though Etobicoke has been receiving population from the other five areas of Metro, it has lost population to the Peel region.

North York lost population to the other areas of Metro in 1978-79, but has experienced gains of population from the Metro region in the last two years. The City of Toronto is increasingly losing its population to the other areas of Metro as well as to the Peel region.

The total gross movements within each centre of Metro Toronto are as follows:

Intra-centre Movements

Within	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-81 (Three Year Total)
East York	3,205	5,299	5,192	13,696
Etobicoke	16,253	21,795	21,837	59,885
North York	35,283	41,679	40,142	117,104
Scarborough	34,493	30,048	28,363	92,904
Toronto	80,032	66,127	65,837	211,996
York	4,930	5,969	6,098	16,997
Metro Toronto	94,273	109,051	103,716	307,040

The largest number of persons who moved within the same city are found in the City of Toronto (211,996) followed in descending order by North York, Scarborough and Etobicoke. It is clear that residents of the central core have the highest tendency of moving within the same area. Sociological literature has revealed that the city-core population is usually characterized by a high proportion of transient dwellers living in rooming accommodations. This group of population tend to move more frequently within the same area.

Over the last three years, on average every year, about 100,000 persons moved within the same centre of metro, about 200,000 moved from one centre to the other, and another 125,000 moved between Metro Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. All in all, this indicates that the population of the Metropolitan Toronto region is extremely mobile.

TABLE 3

POPULATION EXCHANGE* BETWEEN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTIES, 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981

COUNTY	METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1977-1978					METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1978-1979				
	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX
Peel (R.M.)	11,465	24,900	-13,435	36,365	-36.9	11,951	21,527	-9,576	33,478	-28.6
York (R.M.)	5,733	9,857	-4,124	15,590	-26.5	6,149	10,752	-4,603	16,901	-27.2
Durham (R.M.)	4,083	10,041	-5,958	14,124	-42.2	4,932	7,446	-2,514	12,378	-20.3
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	4,092	4,355	-263	8,447	-3.1	4,077	4,011	66	8,088	0.8
Simcoe	2,466	4,203	-1,737	6,669	-26.0	2,867	3,590	-723	6,457	-11.2
Halton (R.M.)	2,558	3,348	-790	5,906	-13.4	2,582	3,107	-525	5,689	-9.2
Middlesex	2,141	1,929	212	4,070	5.2	2,313	1,794	519	4,107	12.6
Waterloo (R.M.)	1,956	1,838	118	3,794	3.1	2,042	1,766	276	3,808	7.2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	1,931	1,512	419	3,443	12.2	1,851	1,392	459	3,243	14.2
Niagara (R.M.)	1,518	1,628	-110	3,146	-3.5	1,677	1,352	325	3,029	10.7
Essex	1,194	941	253	2,135	11.9	1,214	972	242	2,186	11.1
Sub-total	39,137	64,552	-25,415	103,689	-24.5	41,655	57,709	-16,054	99,364	-16.2
Other Counties (41)	13,374	13,151	223	26,525	0.8	13,625	12,285	1,340	25,910	5.2
Total	52,511	77,703	-25,192	130,214	-19.3	55,280	69,994	-14,714	125,274	-11.7

TABLE 3

POPULATION EXCHANGE* BETWEEN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTIES, 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981 (CONTINUED)

	METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1979-1980					METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1980-1981				
COUNTY	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX
Peel (R.M.)	12,739	20,736	-7,997	33,475	-23.9	12,671	19,902	-7,231	32,573	-22.2
York (R.M.)	7,116	12,257	-5,141	19,373	-26.5	6,858	11,546	-4,688	18,404	-25.5
Durham (R.M.)	4,659	6,248	-1,589	10,907	-14.6	4,598	6,068	-1,470	10,666	-13.8
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	4,068	2,752	1,316	6,820	19.3	4,185	2,805	1,380	6,990	19.7
Simcoe	3,057	4,114	-1,057	7,171	-14.7	2,939	3,878	-939	6,817	-13.8
Halton (R.M.)	2,827	2,989	-162	5,816	-2.8	2,808	2,948	-140	5,756	-2.4
Middlesex	2,439	2,009	430	4,448	9.7	2,466	1,811	655	4,277	15.3
Waterloo (R.M.)	2,070	1,848	222	3,918	5.7	2,078	1,697	381	3,775	10.1
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	2,011	1,436	575	3,447	16.7	2,051	1,337	714	3,388	21.1
Niagara (R.M.)	1,989	1,539	450	3,528	12.8	2,013	1,355	658	3,368	19.5
Essex	1,443	980	463	2,423	19.1	1,697	720	977	2,417	40.4
Sub-total	44,418	56,908	-12,490	101,326	-12.3	44,364	54,067	-9,703	98,431	-9.9
Other Counties (41)	15,173	13,733	1,440	28,906	5.0	15,875	13,339	2,536	29,214	8.7
Total	59,591	70,641	-11,050	130,232	-8.5	60,239	67,406	-7,167	127,645	-5.6

TABLE 3

POPULATION EXCHANGE* BETWEEN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTIES, 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981 (CONCLUDED)

	METROPOLITAN TORONTO 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981				
COUNTY	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX
Peel (R.M.)	48,826	87,065	-38,239	135,891	-28.1
York (R.M.)	25,856	44,412	-18,556	70,268	-26.4
Durham (R.M.)	18,272	29,803	-11,531	48,075	-24.0
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	16,422	13,923	2,499	30,345	8.2
Simcoe	11,329	15,785	-4,456	27,114	-16.4
Halton (R.M.)	10,775	12,392	-1,617	23,167	-7.0
Middlesex	9,359	7,543	1,816	16,902	10.7
Waterloo (R.M.)	8,146	7,149	997	15,295	6.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	7,844	5,677	2,167	13,521	16.0
Niagara (R.M.)	7,197	5,874	1,323	13,071	10.1
Essex	5,548	3,613	1,935	9,161	21.1
Sub-total	169,574	233,236	-63,662	402,810	-15.8
Other Counties (41)	58,047	52,508	5,539	110,555	5.0
Total	227,621	285,744	-58,123	513,365	-11.3

*Based on Ontario intra-provincial migration estimates.

R.M. - regional municipality.

Effectiveness Index: is the percentage of net migration to gross migration.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

January, 1982

TABLE 4

1978-79 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION, TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

TO FROM	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M.)
East York	3,205	205	948	1,950	2,778	132	6,013	73	13	266	352
Etobicoke	214	16,253	2,234	907	4,476	1,762	9,593	1,804	215	5,163	7,182
North York	617	2,916	35,283	8,550	11,347	2,388	25,818	2,186	193	2,511	4,890
Scarborough	951	744	3,824	34,493	6,480	392	12,391	439	65	872	1,376
Toronto	2,765	5,437	10,224	8,788	80,032	4,139	31,353	1,324	189	4,548	6,061
York	138	1,793	2,634	645	3,895	4,930	9,105	562	47	1,057	1,666
Toronto (M.M.)	4,685	11,095	19,864	20,840	28,976	8,813	94,273	6,388	722	14,417	21,527
Intra-Centre							174,196				
Total							268,469				
Brampton	44	650	538	223	691	211	2,357	12,172	375	1,306	1,681
Caledon	-	74	52	39	140	41	346	333	689	128	461
Mississauga	130	3,144	1,256	723	3,396	599	9,248	3,007	284	26,442	3,291
Peel (R.M.)	174	3,868	1,846	985	4,227	851	11,951	3,340	659	1,434	5,433
Intra-Centre											39,303
Total											44,736

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%).

Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration.

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

TABLE 5

1979-80 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION, TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

FROM \ TO	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M)
East York	5,299	341	2,081	3,030	3,261	207	8,920	83	21	357	461
Etobicoke	293	21,795	2,998	994	4,402	1,667	10,354	1,557	375	6,431	8,363
North York	1,691	3,862	41,679	7,840	10,195	2,764	26,352	1,574	202	2,727	4,503
Scarborough	1,975	874	5,728	30,048	5,270	557	14,404	408	67	1,023	1,498
Toronto	5,299	6,555	12,690	7,606	66,127	5,536	37,686	737	198	3,489	4,424
York	281	2,322	4,117	658	3,957	5,969	11,335	374	67	1,046	1,487
Toronto (M.M.)	9,539	13,954	27,614	20,128	27,085	10,731	109,051	4,733	930	15,073	20,736
Intra-Centre							170,917				
Total							279,968				
Brampton	47	692	627	212	521	180	2,279	11,604	226	785	1,011
Caledon	10	194	91	38	136	33	502	200	657	77	277
Mississauga	204	4,038	1,596	716	2,799	605	9,958	1,808	171	25,208	1,979
Peel (R.M.)	261	4,924	2,314	966	3,456	818	12,739	2,008	397	862	3,267
Intra-Centre											37,469
Total											40,736

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%). Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration.

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

TABLE 6

1980-81 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

TO FROM	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M.)
East York	5,192	370	1,932	3,029	3,132	252	8,715	87	32	335	454
Etobicoke	291	21,837	2.956	847	4,184	1,629	9,907	1,283	555	6,018	7,856
North York	1,535	3,710	40,142	7,374	9,640	2,724	24,983	1,392	294	2,478	4,164
Scarborough	1,617	979	5,708	28,363	4,895	550	13,749	351	99	953	1,403
Toronto	4,795	6,383	11,906	7,091	65,837	5,720	35,895	585	316	3,570	4,471
York	223	2,238	3,698	575	3,733	6,098	10,467	344	110	1,100	1,554
Toronto (M.M.)	8,461	13,680	26,200	18,916	25,584	10,875	103,716	4,042	1,406	14,454	19,902
Intra-Centre							167,469				
Total							271,185				
Brampton	60	749	716	255	522	132	2,434	11,610	232	810	1,042
Caledon	17	295	149	57	207	47	772	207	657	79	286
Mississauga	195	3,792	1,583	620	2,673	602	9,465	1,864	176	25,222	2,040
Peel (R.M.)	272	4,836	2,448	932	3,402	781	12,671	2,071	408	889	3,368
Intra-Centre											37,489
Total											40,857

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%). Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications,
Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

TABLE 7

INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION IN TORONTO (M.M.)

	1978-79					1979-80				
	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE-NESS INDEX	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE-NESS INDEX
East York	4,685	6,013	-1,328	10,698	-12.4	9,539	8,920	619	18,459	3.4
Etobicoke	11,095	9,593	1,502	20,688	7.3	13,954	10,354	3,600	24,308	14.8
North York	19,864	25,818	-5,954	45,682	-13.0	27,614	26,352	1,262	53,966	2.3
Scarborough	20,840	12,391	8,449	33,231	25.4	20,128	14,404	5,724	34,532	16.6
Toronto	28,976	31,353	-2,377	60,329	-3.9	27,085	37,686	-10,601	64,771	-16.4
York	8,813	9,105	-292	17,918	-1.6	10,731	11,335	-604	22,066	-2.7
Total	94,273	94,273	0	188,546		109,051	109,051	0	218,102	

	1980-81					1978-81 (Three Years Total)				
	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE-NESS INDEX	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE-NESS INDEX
East York	8,461	8,715	-254	17,176	-1.5	22,685	23,648	-963	46,333	-2.1
Etobicoke	13,680	9,907	3,773	23,587	16.0	38,729	29,854	8,875	68,583	12.9
North York	26,200	24,983	1,217	51,183	2.4	73,678	77,153	-3,475	150,831	-2.3
Scarborough	18,916	13,749	5,167	32,665	15.8	59,884	40,544	19,340	100,428	19.3
Toronto	25,584	35,895	-10,311	61,479	-16.8	81,645	104,934	-23,289	186,579	-12.5
York	10,875	10,467	408	21,342	1.9	30,419	30,907	-488	61,326	-0.8
Total	103,716	103,716	0	207,432		307,040	307,040	0	614,080	

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data
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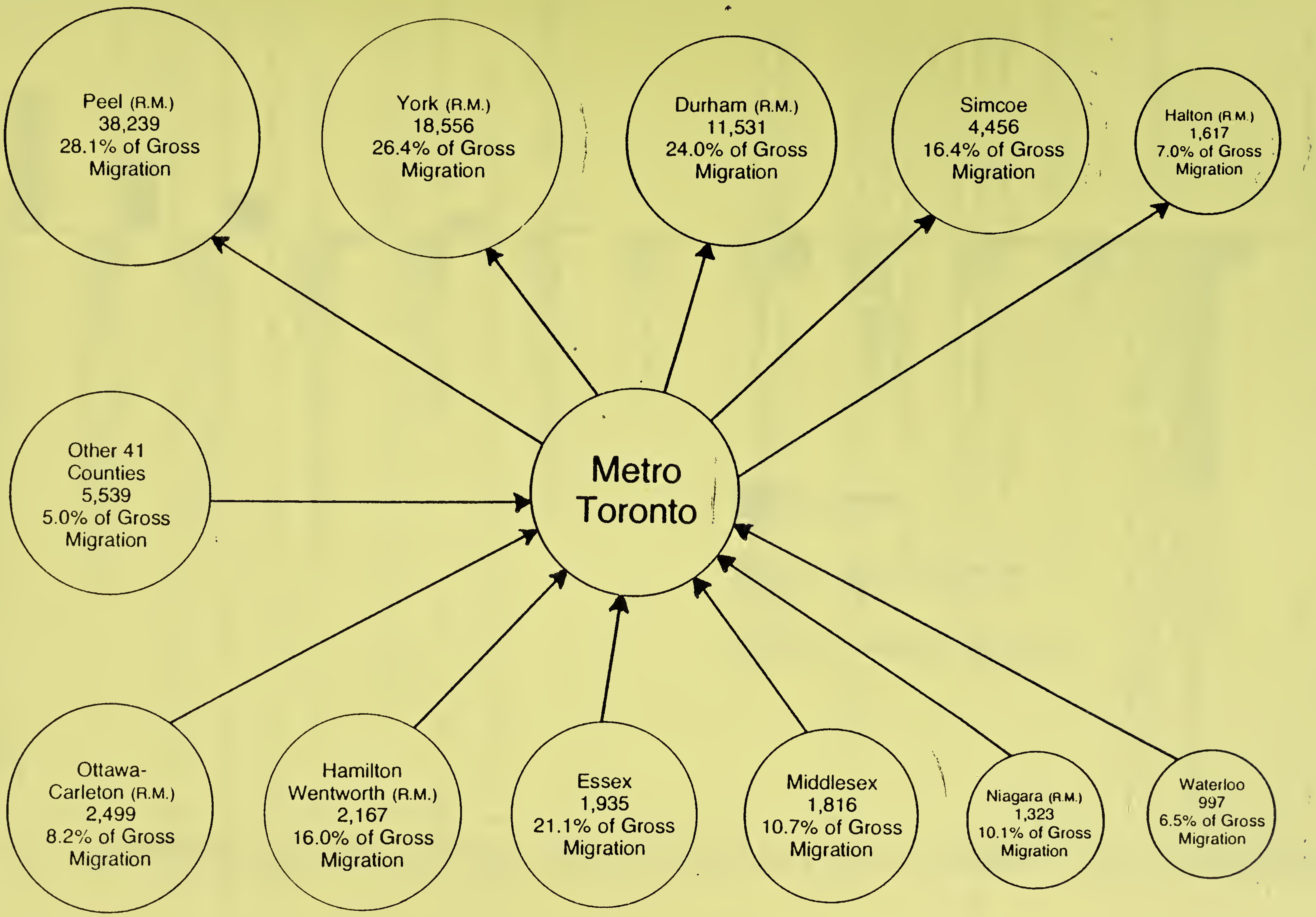
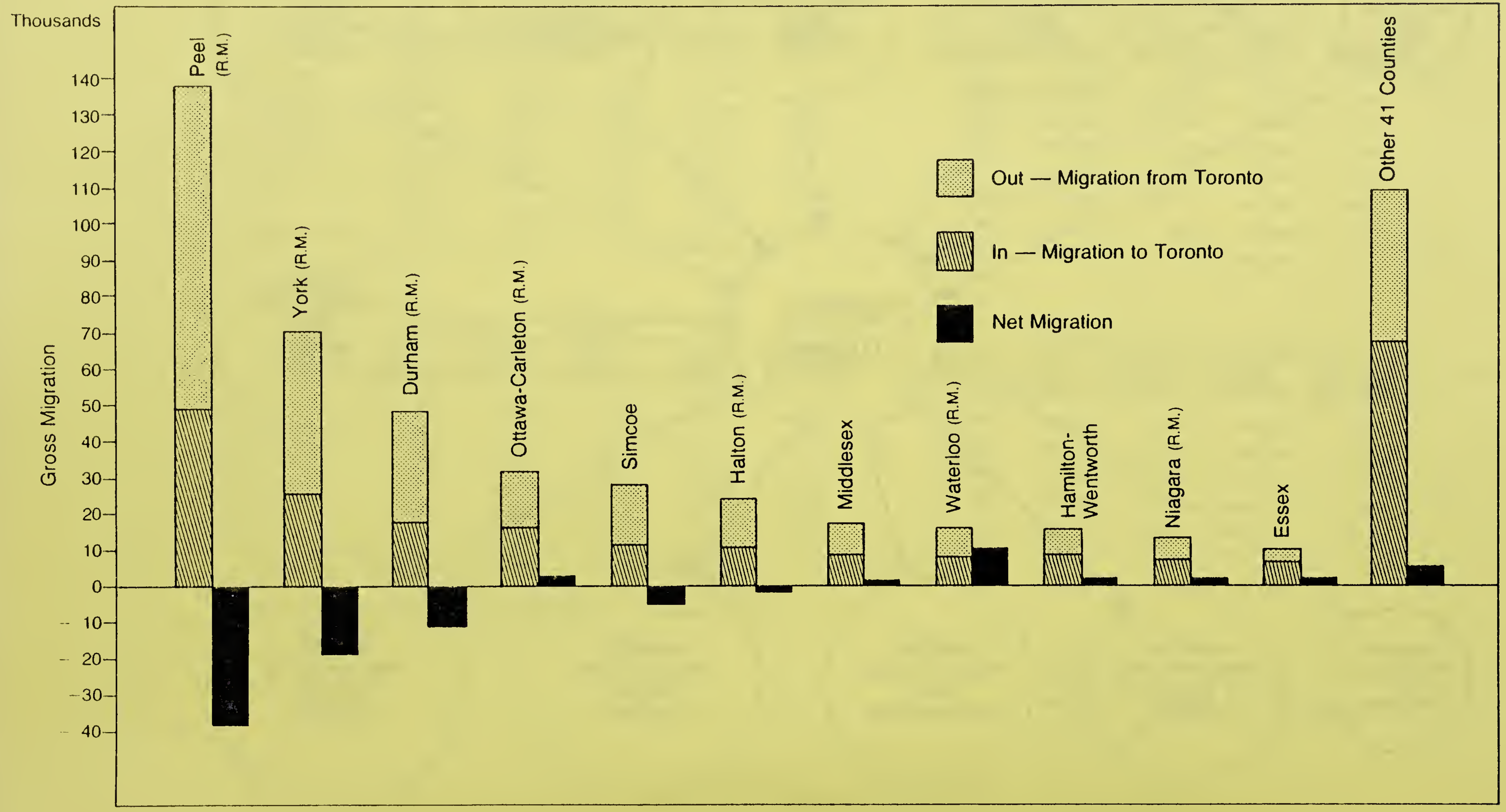
January, 1982

Figure 1 — Net Migration Between Metro Toronto and the other Counties of Ontario, 1977-78 To 1980-81



NOTE: Percentages pertain to migration between Metro Toronto and the given county.

Figure 2 — Population Exchange Between Metro Toronto and other Counties, 1977-78 To 1980-81



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Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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- *ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY 1982
- *INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, DECEMBER 1981
- *FEATURE ARTICLE: ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE GROWTH, 1975-1981

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on January 1, 1982 was 8,664,600.

VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During January 1982, there were 9,604 births in Ontario as compared to 10,988 births for January 1981, showing a decline of 1,384 births, or 12.6%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 amounted to 121,004 as compared to 124,423 for the same period a year ago, showing a decline of 3,419 births, or 2.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.5 last year.

DEATHS. There were 5,777 deaths recorded during January 1982 as compared to 6,992 in January 1981, showing a decline of 1,215 deaths, or 17.4%. The number of deaths during the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 was 62,379 as compared to 63,353 for the same period a year ago, showing a decline of 974 deaths, or 1.5%. The estimated death rate was 7.2 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 last year.

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Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics
Ontario

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM[1]	JANUARY				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY						JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	NUMBER	%
Live Births	9,604	10,988	-1,384	-12.6	121,004	124,423	14.0	14.5	14.6	14.3	122,388	124,985	-2,597	-2.1
Deaths	5,777	6,992	-1,215	-17.4	62,379	63,353	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	63,594	63,104	490	0.8
Natural Increase	3,827	3,996	-169	-4.2	58,625	61,070	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	58,794	61,881	-3,087	-5.0
Marriages	3,509	4,469	-960	-21.5	67,192	73,342	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	68,152	72,871	-4,719	-6.5
Divorces	1,000	1,498	-498	-33.2	24,139	21,482	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	24,637	22,347	2,290	10.2
Population Base(2) (in thousands) as of July 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,631.3	8,578.5	8,510.1	8,450.2	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001.

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February, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in January 1982 amounted to 3,827 as compared to 3,996 in January last year, showing a decline of 169, or 4.2%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 amounted to 58,625 as compared to 61,070 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 2,445, or 4.0%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.8, down from 7.1 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,509 marriages celebrated in January 1982 as compared to 4,469 in the same month last year, showing a decline of 960 marriages, or 21.5%. During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 there were 67,192 marriages as compared to 73,342 in the same period last year, showing a decline of 6,150 marriages, or 8.4%.

DIVORCES. In January 1982 there were 1,000 divorces as compared to 1,498 in January 1981, showing a decline of 498 divorces, or 33.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982, there were 24,139 divorces recorded as compared to 21,482 divorces for the same period last year, showing an increase of 2,657, or 12.4%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

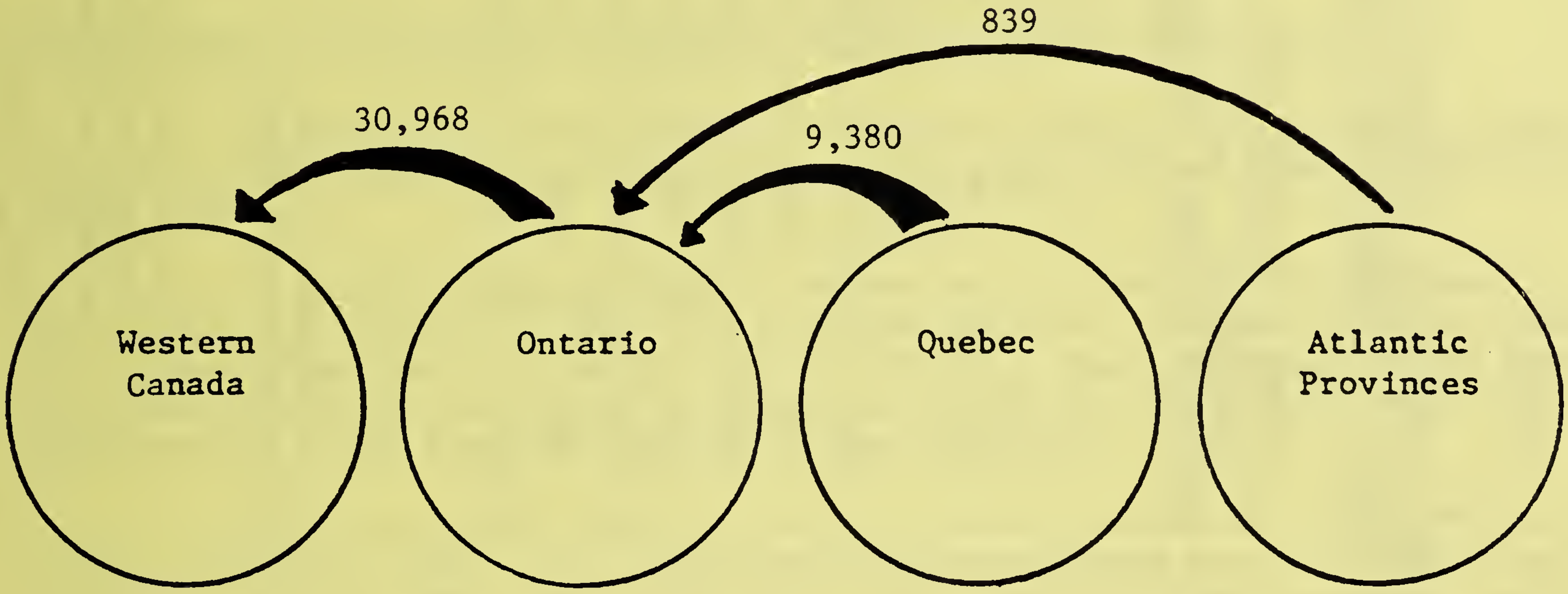
	January		12 months ended with January					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,509	4,469	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,000	1,498	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Dec.	-2,091	861	-510	-1,740
Jan.-Dec. (12) Months 1981	-30,968	9,380	839	-20,749



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During December 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 1,740 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 966 migrants: 861 from Quebec, 65 from Newfoundland, 39 from British Columbia and one from New Brunswick. We lost 2,706 migrants to the following provinces: 1,465 to Alberta, 113 to Prince Edward Island, 463 to Nova Scotia, 371 to Manitoba, 183 to Saskatchewan, and 111 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

For the year 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 20,749 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,438 persons from: Quebec 9,380, 688 from Newfoundland, and 370 from New Brunswick. We lost 31,187 migrants to: Alberta 19,803, 7,839 to British Columbia, 1,469 to Manitoba, 1,137 to Saskatchewan, 160 to Nova Scotia, 59 to Prince Edward Island, and 720 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

The comparable figure for the year 1980 was a net loss of 25,026 migrants. The net loss for December 1980 amounted to 3,404 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980 & 1981

	DECEMBER, 1981			JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980			JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	62	3	65	-273	774	501	192	496	688
Prince Edward Island	6	-119	-113	-130	-14	-144	-17	-42	-59
Nova Scotia	-62	-401	-463	-116	150	34	-107	-53	-160
New Brunswick	23	-22	1	-35	587	552	243	127	370
Quebec	300	561	861	3,536	8,150	11,686	2,615	6,765	9,380
Manitoba	52	-423	-371	-106	500	394	-211	-1,258	-1,469
Saskatchewan	3	-186	-183	-480	-1,105	-1,585	-295	-842	-1,137
Alberta	-53	-1,412	-1,465	-8,121	-16,395	-24,516	-5,655	-14,148	-19,803
British Columbia	117	-78	39	-3,704	-7,793	-11,497	-1,117	-6,722	-7,839
Yukon and N.W. Territories	1	-112	-111	-68	-383	-451	-137	-583	-720
Total Received	449	-2,189	-1,740	-9,497	-15,529	-25,026	-4,489	-16,260	-20,749

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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February, 1982

ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE GROWTH, 1975-1981

Introduction

In the 1975-81 period the Ontario labour force increased from an annual average of 3.8 million to almost 4.5 million, an increase of over 17%. Over three-fifths of this growth was contributed by the female labour force. In 1981, men numbered almost 2.6 million, while women numbered almost 1.9 million. In this article, we will look at data in the Labour Force Survey for trends in male/female participation in selected age groups and to see to what extent women are participating in the major industrial groups.

Growth Rates in Working Age Population and Labour Force, 1975-1981

The slowdown in immigration to Canada has meant that the annual growth rate of the working age population of Ontario has also slowed down considerably in recent years.

The working age population increased by 11% over the 1975-81 period, from almost 6.0 million in 1975 to 6.6 million in 1981. However the annual growth rate slowed down from 2.2% in 1976 to 1.2% in 1981. Each age group showed annual increases in working age population except the 15-24 age group which decreased by approximately 7,000 from 1980 to 1981. (See Table 4).

The annual growth rates in each of the selected age groups showed varying trends from 1975 to 1981. The 15-24 age group rate slowed down each year from 2.3% in 1976 to 0.3% in 1980, and in 1981 was -0.4%. The 25-44 age group was fairly stable at around 2% each year; the 45-64 age group dropped each year from 1.8% in 1976 to 0.8% in 1980 and 0.9% in 1981. The 65 and over group showed the highest growth rate at around 3.0% each year.

Ontario: Annual Growth Rates In Working Age Population And Labour Force, 1975-1981 (%)

	Population 15+			Labour Force		
Year	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1976	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.8	3.3
1977	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.2	3.7
1978	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.8	5.4
1979	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.4	2.1	5.3
1980	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.6	3.5
1981	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.0	3.6

The labour force growth rate rose from 1.8% in 1976 to 3.8% in 1978, but then dropped slightly in 1979. In 1980 it dropped sharply back to 1.8%, and then increased to 2.6% in 1981. The sharp drop in 1980 reflected primarily sharp drops in the growth of the 15-24 and the 45-64 age groups. The 25-44 age group showed an increase in 1980 over the previous year. (See Table 5).

In the 15-24 age group, the annual growth rate dropped from 4.8% in 1979 to 1.2% in 1980 and 0.9% in 1981. Declines occurred in both the male and female sectors of the labour force. In the male labour force, the rate dropped from 4.0% in 1979 to 0.3% in 1980 and 1.7% in 1981. In the female labour force, the rate dropped from 5.7% in 1979 to 2.1% in 1980, and 0.2% in 1981.

In the 25-44 age group the difference between the male and female annual growth rates was startling. For example, in 1978 the male growth rate was 2.4% compared with 7.9% for the female, and in 1981 the male was 2.3% compared with 6.1% for the female. Over the 1975-81 period as a whole, the annual growth rates for the male labour force were quite comparable to that of the male working age population in the 25-44 age group at around 2% per annum. However, the growth rates for women reflected the increasing numbers in this age group who were going out to work and joining the labour force.

In the 45-64 age group, the annual growth rates of the male labour force were quite modest each year at around 1%, but in 1980 showed a decline from the previous year. In comparison, the rate for the female labour force was over 5% in 1976 and 1979, and around 3% in 1977 and 1978. In 1980 it dropped to 1.2% and in 1981 was 1.8%.

Age Distribution

The age distribution of the labour force showed a notable increase in the 25-44 age group from 44.8% of the total in 1975 to 46.5% of the total in 1981. The 15-24 age group was the same (25.5%), while the share of both the 45-64 and 65+ age groups declined.

Labour Force, Age Distribution, 1975 And 1981

	1975			1981		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total (000's)	3,818	2,342	1,476	4,481	2,598	1,883
15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	25.5	22.4	30.5	25.5	23.5	28.4
25-44	44.8	45.3	43.7	46.5	46.2	46.9
45-64	27.7	29.8	24.5	26.2	28.2	23.4
65+	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.3

The rise in the proportion of the 25-44 age group reflects not only the rise in female participation of this age group, but the movement of the "baby boom" generation from the younger 15-24 age group into the 25-44 age group.

Participation Rates

In the foregoing we noted the difference in the growth rates of the male and female labour force owing to the increase in female labour force participation. Over the 1975-81 period, the total labour force participation rate rose from 64.1% to 67.7%: the male rate was quite stable within one percentage point of 80%, while the female rate rose from 48.6 to 55.6%. (Table 6).

In the 15-24 age group there was a rise in both the male and female participation rates. The rate for men was over 73% in 1979 and 1980, and rose to 74.6% in 1981, while the rate for females rose from 60.1% in 1975 to 67.3% in 1981.

In the 25-44 age group, the male rate was around 96 and 97%, while the female rate rose from 58.8 in 1975 to 70.1 in 1981, a rise of 11.3 points. The male rate in the 45-64 age group showed a tendency to drop (from 89.5 in 1975 to 87.9 in 1981) while the female rate rose from 44.5 in 1975 to 50.5 in 1981, a rise of 6 points. In the 65 and over group, the male rate dropped from 20.2 in 1975 to 16.0 in 1981, while that for women was around 4.5% each year.

The rise in female labour force participation has of course meant a change in the labour force distribution of the sexes. In 1975 the distribution was 61% male and 39% female - in 1981, it was 58% male and 42% female.

Industry Distribution

Now that we have looked at the distribution in the labour force as a whole, we will look at the distribution in the major industry groups. (Table 7).

The major industrial employers are three industries: service, manufacturing and trade. In 1975, these three industries accounted for 68% of the total labour force, whereas in 1981, they accounted for 70%. The increase was due mainly to the fact that larger numbers of men and women were going into the service industries. In 1981, 19.2% of the men and 42.4% of the women were in service industries compared with 17.5% and 41.3% respectively in 1975. (Table 8).

The labour force increased in all industrial categories over the 1975-81 period for both men and women, except that in the construction industries, the male labour force showed a decrease of some 9,000 from 1975 to 1981. The service industries and the manufacturing industries apparently recorded the largest increases over the period with totals of 280,000 and 182,000 respectively. In the service industries over two-thirds of the increase was female, while in manufacturing 59% of the increase was male. In trade, public administration, and finance, insurance and real estate the increases were predominantly female. In transportation and communications the increase in labour force was half male and half female.

Change In Labour Force, Industrial Categories, 1975-1981

	Total	Men (Thousands)	Women
All Industries	+663	+256	+407
Service	+280	+91	+190
Manufacturing	+182	+108	+74
Trade	+67	+15	+53
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	+47	+24	+24
Public Administration	+14	+1	+14
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	+42	+8	+34
Construction	-6	-9	+4
Agriculture	+27	+13	+15
Other Primary	+12	+10	+3
Unclassified	-4	-4	0

(Figures may not add due to rounding).

Distribution Of Labour Force In Industry By Sex

The increase in female labour force participation over the 1975-81 period has meant that women now comprise about 42% of the total labour force. If we look at the distribution among the industrial categories we can see that the distribution of women has increased in all industries. In the industrial distribution in 1981, the highest numbers were found in the service industries (62%) and the finance, insurance and real estate industries (61%) followed by trade (46%) and public administration (38%). Men predominate in construction (92%), transportation, communication and other utilities (75%), manufacturing (72%) and the primary industries. (See Table 9).

Notes: The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who were employed or unemployed.

The participation rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey.

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: WORKING AGE POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, 1975-1981

(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

		TOTAL	MALE (THOUSANDS)	FEMALE
Population 15+				
	1975	5,954	2,915	3,039
	1976	6,084	2,976	3,108
	1977	6,210	3,037	3,174
	1978	6,333	3,095	3,238
	1979	6,439	3,144	3,295
	1980	6,535	3,189	3,346
	1981	6,616	3,227	3,389
Labour Force				
	1975	3,818	2,342	1,476
	1976	3,885	2,361	1,524
	1977	3,994	2,412	1,581
	1978	4,147	2,480	1,667
	1979	4,289	2,533	1,756
	1980	4,366	2,548	1,818
	1981	4,481	2,598	1,883
Participation Rate (%)				
	1975	64.1	80.3	48.6
	1976	63.9	79.3	49.0
	1977	64.3	79.4	49.8
	1978	65.5	80.1	51.5
	1979	66.6	80.6	53.3
	1980	66.8	79.9	54.3
	1981	67.7	80.5	55.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Cat. No. 71-529, 71-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1982

TABLE 4

ONTARIO: WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

						ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)				
TOTAL	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
			(THOUSANDS)							
1975	5,954	1,500	2,197	1,590	667					
1976	6,084	1,535	2,244	1,618	687	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	3.0
1977	6,210	1,567	2,293	1,640	710	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.3
1978	6,333	1,595	2,343	1,662	733	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.2
1979	6,439	1,613	2,392	1,677	758	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	3.4
1980	6,535	1,618	2,443	1,691	783	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.8	3.3
1981	6,616	1,611	2,494	1,707	805	1.2	-0.4	2.1	0.9	2.8
MEN										
1975	2,915	750	1,099	780	286					
1976	2,976	769	1,120	793	294	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.8
1977	3,037	787	1,142	804	303	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.1
1978	3,095	804	1,165	814	313	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	3.3
1979	3,144	814	1,187	820	323	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.7	3.2
1980	3,189	820	1,210	826	332	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	2.8
1981	3,227	818	1,234	834	341	1.2	-0.2	2.0	1.0	2.7
WOMEN										
1975	3,039	749	1,098	811	381					
1976	3,108	767	1,123	825	393	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.7	3.1
1977	3,174	780	1,150	837	407	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.6
1978	3,238	792	1,178	848	420	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	3.2
1979	3,295	799	1,205	857	435	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.1	3.6
1980	3,346	799	1,232	865	451	1.5	-0-	2.2	0.9	3.7
1981	3,389	793	1,259	873	464	1.3	-0.8	2.2	0.9	2.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1982

TABLE 5

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

						ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)				
TOTAL	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
			(THOUSANDS)							
1975	3,818	974	1,707	1,058	78					
1976	3,885	983	1,746	1,085	71	1.8	0.9	2.3	2.6	-9.0
1977	3,994	1,025	1,798	1,102	69	2.8	4.3	3.0	1.6	-2.8
1978	4,147	1,070	1,880	1,125	72	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.1	4.3
1979	4,289	1,121	1,939	1,155	74	3.4	4.8	3.1	2.7	2.8
1980	4,366	1,134	2,004	1,155	73	1.8	1.2	3.4	-0-	-1.4
1981	4,481	1,144	2,083	1,174	80	2.6	0.9	3.9	1.6	9.6
MEN										
1975	2,342	524	1,062	698	58					
1976	2,361	521	1,085	702	53	0.8	-0.6	2.2	0.6	-8.6
1977	2,412	548	1,104	709	51	2.2	5.2	1.8	1.0	-3.8
1978	2,480	576	1,131	720	53	2.8	5.1	2.4	1.6	3.9
1979	2,533	599	1,153	726	54	2.1	4.0	1.9	0.8	1.9
1980	2,548	601	1,172	722	53	0.6	0.3	1.6	-0.6	-1.9
1981	2,598	611	1,199	733	55	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	3.8
WOMEN										
1975	1,476	450	645	361	20					
1976	1,524	462	661	382	19	3.3	2.7	2.5	5.8	-5.0
1977	1,581	477	694	393	17	3.7	3.2	5.0	2.9	-10.5
1978	1,667	494	749	405	19	5.4	3.6	7.9	3.1	11.8
1979	1,756	522	785	428	21	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.7	10.5
1980	1,818	533	832	433	20	3.5	2.1	6.0	1.2	-4.8
1981	1,883	534	883	441	25	3.6	0.2	6.1	1.8	25.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1982

TABLE 6

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

	AGE GROUP	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total, Both Sexes	15+	64.1	63.9	64.3	65.5	66.6	66.8	67.7
	15-24	65.0	64.0	65.4	67.0	69.5	70.1	71.1
	25-44	77.7	77.8	78.4	80.3	81.1	82.0	83.5
	45-64	66.5	67.0	67.2	67.7	68.9	68.3	68.8
	65+	11.8	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.9
Men	15+	80.3	79.3	79.4	80.1	80.6	79.9	80.5
	15-24	69.9	67.8	69.6	71.6	73.6	73.3	74.6
	25-44	96.6	96.8	96.6	97.1	97.2	96.8	97.2
	45-64	89.5	88.6	88.2	88.5	88.6	87.4	87.9
	65+	20.3	17.9	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.0	16.0
Women	15+	48.6	49.0	49.8	51.5	53.3	54.3	55.6
	15-24	60.1	60.2	61.1	62.4	65.3	66.8	67.3
	25-44	58.8	58.9	60.3	63.6	65.2	67.5	70.1
	45-64	44.5	46.3	47.0	47.7	50.0	50.1	50.5
	65+	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.4

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey,
Cat. No. 71-529, 71-001.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1982

TABLE 7

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, 1975-1981
ANNUAL AVERAGES

(THOUSANDS)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
BOTH SEXES	3,818	3,885	3,994	4,147	4,289	4,366	4,481
Agriculture	124	118	133	138	154	151	151
Non-Agriculture	3,664	3,747	3,839	3,980	4,107	4,190	4,304
Other Primary Industries	53	61	60	56	48	65	65
Manufacturing	939	966	972	1,007	1,072	1,093	1,121
Construction	252	255	258	261	257	256	246
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	266	284	288	302	308	319	313
Trade	653	647	662	700	725	709	720
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	215	224	230	241	244	260	257
Service	1,019	1,036	1,098	1,135	1,187	1,211	1,299
Public Administration	269	274	271	279	265	278	283
Unclassified	30	20	22	29	28	25	26
[illegible]N	2,342	2,361	2,412	2,480	2,533	2,548	2,598
Agriculture	90	86	95	97	108	102	103
Non-Agriculture	2,240	2,269	2,311	2,374	2,417	2,438	2,487
Other Primary Industries	49	57	56	52	45	59	59
Manufacturing	695	698	710	729	774	776	803
Construction	235	237	238	240	236	233	226
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	212	225	227	236	236	245	236
Trade	372	367	374	397	395	378	387
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	91	92	97	101	99	103	99
Service	409	415	434	439	467	465	500
Public Administration	176	179	176	179	165	179	177
Unclassified	12	6	7	9	8	8	8
WOMEN	1,476	1,524	1,581	1,667	1,756	1,818	1,883
Agriculture	33	33	39	42	46	49	48
Non-Agriculture	1,424	1,477	1,528	1,606	1,690	1,752	1,817
Other Primary Industries	4	4	4	4	4	6	7
Manufacturing	243	269	261	277	298	317	317
Construction	17	18	20	21	21	23	21
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	53	59	61	66	72	74	77
Trade	280	280	289	302	330	331	333
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	124	132	133	140	145	157	158
[illegible]rvice	609	621	664	696	719	746	799
Public Administration	93	95	96	99	100	99	107
Unclassified	18	13	15	19	20	17	18

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1982

TABLE 8

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY, 1975 AND 1981 (%)

	1975			1981		
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
All Industries (000's)	3,818	2,342	1,476	4,481	2,598	1,883
Service	26.7	17.5	41.3	29.0	19.2	42.4
Manufacturing	24.6	29.7	16.5	25.0	30.9	16.8
Trade	17.1	15.9	19.0	16.1	14.9	17.7
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	7.0	9.1	3.6	7.0	9.1	4.1
Public Administration	7.0	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.6	3.9	8.4	5.7	3.8	8.4
Construction	6.6	10.0	1.2	5.5	8.7	1.1
Agriculture	3.2	3.8	2.2	3.4	4.0	2.5
Other Primary	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.5	2.3	0.4
Unclassified	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE IN INDUSTRY BY SEX, 1975 AND 1981

	1975			1981		
	NUMBER (000's)	% MEN	% WOMEN	NUMBER (000's)	% MEN	% WOMEN
All Industries	3,818	61	39	4,481	58	42
Service	1,019	40	60	1,299	38	62
Manufacturing	939	74	26	1,121	72	28
Trade	653	57	43	720	54	46
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	266	80	20	313	75	25
Public Administration	269	65	35	283	62	38
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	215	42	58	257	39	61
Construction	252	93	7	246	92	8
Agriculture	124	73	27	151	68	32
Other Primary	53	92	8	65	90	10
Unclassified	30	40	60	26	31	69

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

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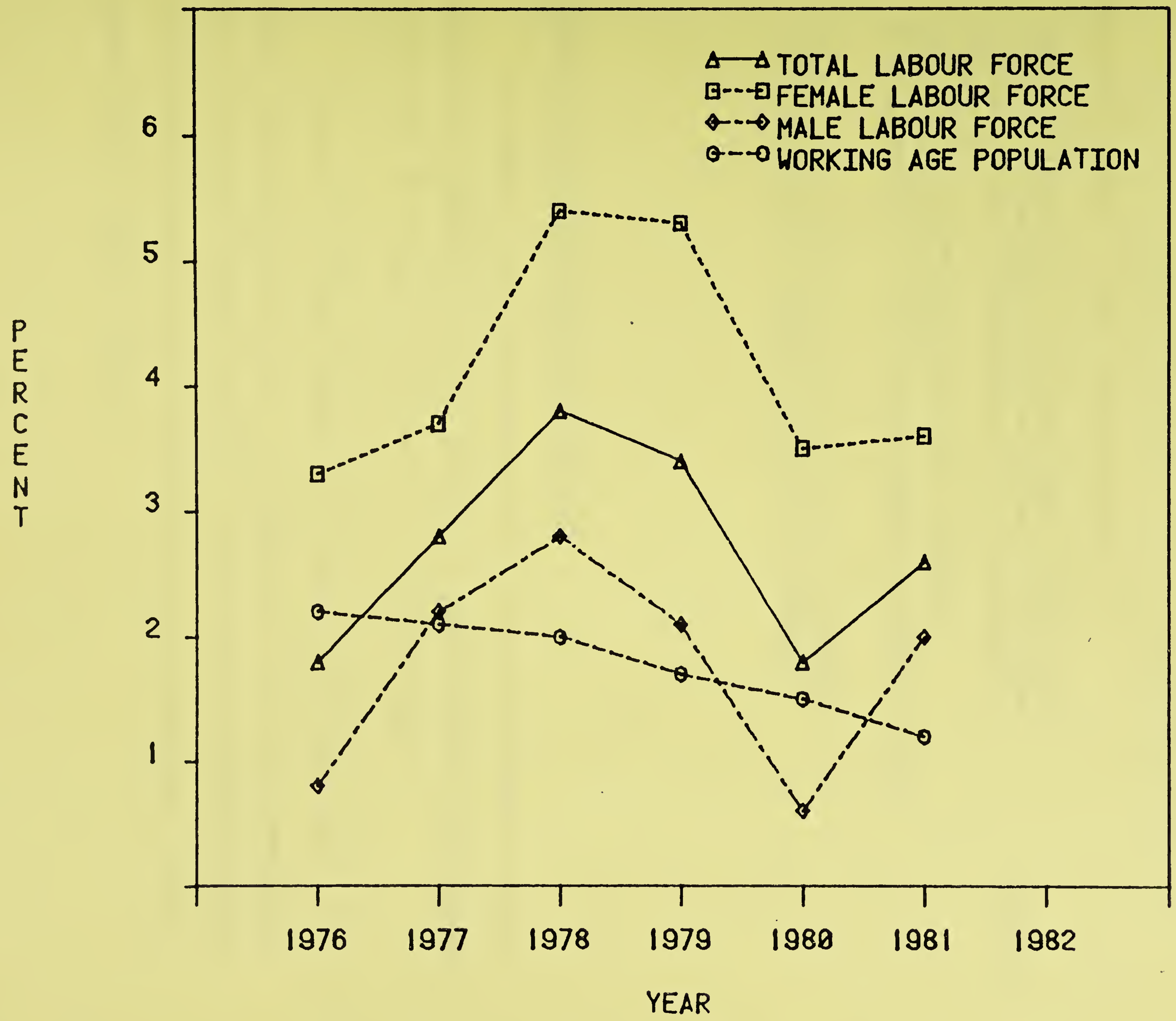
February, 1982

ONTARIO: ANNUAL GROWTH RATES IN LABOUR FORCE, BY SEX
1976-1981



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Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries
Vital Statistics, Ontario
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
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- *ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1982
- *INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JANUARY 1982
- *FEATURE ARTICLE: FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLES, MALES, FEMALES, 1971-1976

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on February 1, 1982 was 8,668,200.

VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During February 1982 there were 10,112 births in Ontario, as compared to 10,490 births for the same month last year, showing a decline of 378 births, or 3.6%. The number for the two-month period, January and February 1982, was 19,716 as compared to 21,478 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,762, or 8.2%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 was 120,626, as compared to 125,318 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 4,692 births, or 3.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.6 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in February 1982 was 5,851 as compared to 5,303 in February 1981, showing an increase of 548 deaths, or 10.3%. The number of deaths for the first two months of 1982 was 11,628, as compared to 12,295 during the same period last year, for a decline of 667 deaths, or 5.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 was 62,927, as compared to 63,691 deaths during the same period last year, showing a decline of 764 deaths or 1.2%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 a year earlier.

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Ontario

Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	FEBRUARY				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY						JANUARY - FEBRUARY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,112	10,490	-378	-3.6	120,626	125,318	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.3	19,716	21,478	-1,762	-8.2
Deaths	5,851	5,303	548	10.3	62,927	63,691	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	11,628	12,295	-667	-5.4
Natural Increase	4,261	5,187	-926	-17.9	57,699	61,627	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	8,088	9,183	-1,095	-11.9
Marriages	2,270	2,407	-137	-5.7	67,075	73,374	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	5,779	6,876	-1,097	-16.0
Divorces	2,000	1,802	198	11.0	24,337	21,286	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	3,000	3,300	-300	-9.1
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of August 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,636.7	8,580.9	8,512.7	8,454.6	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.
2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001.

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March, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in February 1982 amounted to 4,261 as compared to 5,187 in February last year, for a decline of 926, or 17.9%. Natural increase during the first two months of 1982 amounted to 8,088 as compared to 9,183 during the same period last year, for a decline of 1,095, or 11.9%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 added 57,699 persons to Ontario's population, as compared to 61,627 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,928, or 6.4%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.2 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 2,270 marriages celebrated in February 1982 as compared to 2,407 in the same month last year, showing a decline of 137 marriages, or 5.7%. During the first two months of 1982 there were 5,779 marriages contracted, as compared to 6,876 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,097, or 16.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 there were 67,075 marriages as compared to 73,374 for the same period a year earlier, for a decline of 6,299 marriages, or 8.6%.

DIVORCES. In February 1982 there were 2,000 divorces granted, as compared to 1,802 in February 1981, showing an increase of 198, or 11.0%. During the first two months of 1982 there were 3,000 divorces recorded as compared to 3,300 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 300, or 9.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 there were 24,337 divorces as compared to 21,286 for the same period a year earlier, showing an increase of 3,051 or 14.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

	February		12 months ended with February					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	2,270	2,407	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,000	1,802	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

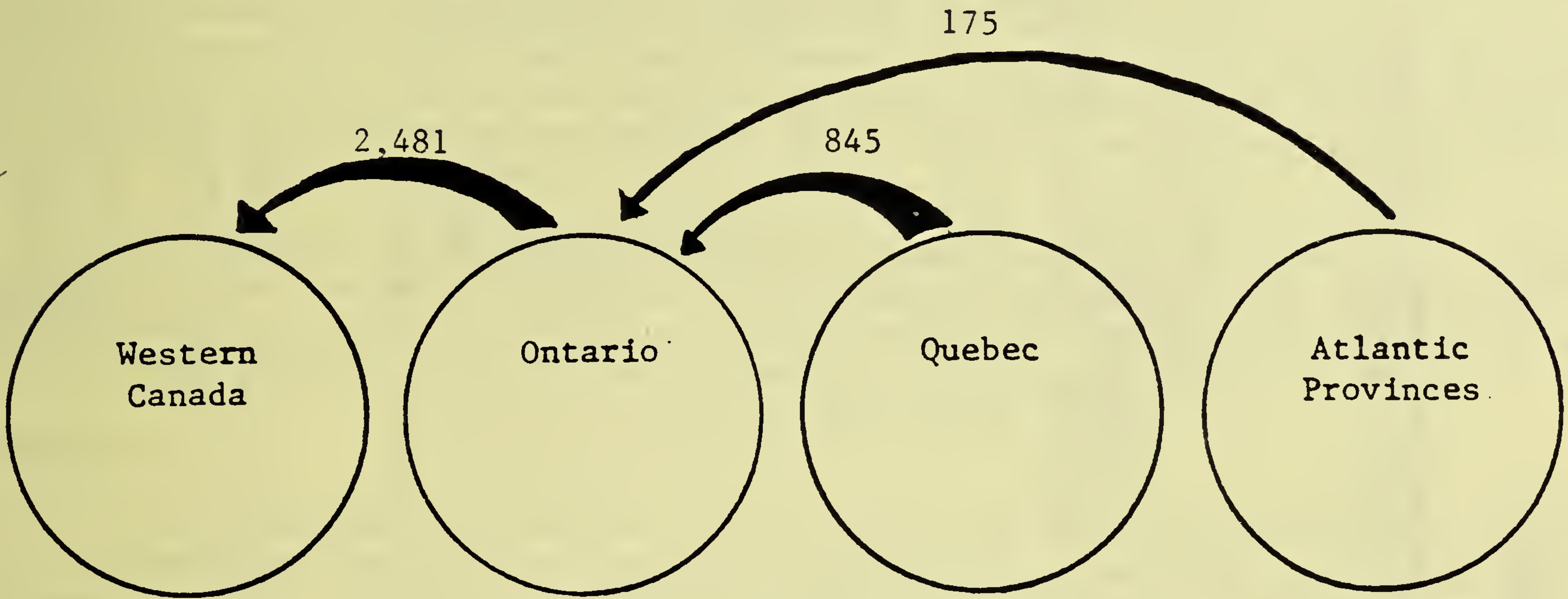
(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
January				
1981	-3,361	881	-163	-2,643
1982	-2,481	845	175	-1,461

January 1982



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During January 1982, Ontario lost an estimated 1,461 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,029 migrants: 845 from Quebec, 131 from Nova Scotia, 51 from New Brunswick and 2 from Newfoundland. We lost 2,490 migrants to the following provinces: 1,289 to British Columbia, 877 to Alberta, 201 to Manitoba, 61 to Saskatchewan, 53 to the Yukon and N.W.T., and 9 to Prince Edward Island.

During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 Ontario lost 19,567 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,617 persons from: Quebec 9,344, New Brunswick 585, and Newfoundland 688. We lost 30,184 migrants to: Alberta 18,989, British Columbia 7,796, Manitoba 1,541, Saskatchewan 1,005, Prince Edward Island 77, Nova Scotia 19, the Yukon and N.W.T. 757.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 was a net loss of 26,357 migrants. The net loss for January 1981 amounted to 2,643 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JANUARY 1981 & 1982 AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JANUARY, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1982			JANUARY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	-74	76	2	181	507	688	-85	87	2
Prince Edward Island	3	6	9	-47	-30	-77	-27	18	-9
Nova Scotia	8	-18	-10	-24	5	-19	91	40	131
New Brunswick	52	-216	-164	208	377	585	17	34	51
Quebec	97	784	881	2,669	6,675	9,344	151	694	845
Manitoba	8	-137	-129	-207	-1,334	-1,541	12	-213	-201
Saskatchewan	-2	-191	-193	-312	-693	-1,005	-19	-42	-61
Alberta	-469	-1,222	-1,691	-5,474	-13,515	-18,989	-288	-589	-877
British Columbia	-210	-1,122	-1,332	-1,019	-6,777	-7,796	-112	-1,177	-1,289
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-3	-13	-16	-138	-619	-757	-4	-49	-53
Total Received	-590	-2,053	-2,643	-4,163	-15,404	-19,567	-264	-1,197	-1,461

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLES, ONTARIO, MALES, FEMALES, 1971-1976

Marriage and divorce are the demographic events which are sensitive to the economic fluctuations in a society. During the periods of prosperity, marriage rates tend to increase and in the periods of economic depression the reverse is true. The population growth is also influenced by the marital fertility. In fact, the rise in the proportion of married couples and more persons getting married were the influencing factors in the post-war baby boom in the western nations.

The age at marriage is another factor associated with the level of development of a society. The pre-industrial societies usually have lower age at marriage whereas in industralized societies couples get married at a relatively higher age. Laing and Krishnan (1976) have correctly observed extensive analysis of the U.S. data on first-marriage (Grabill 1945, Jacobson 1959, Bogue 1969, and Saveland 1969); and a paucity of research in Canada in this area.* Though there is some evidence of marriage squeeze and the decline in the age at marriage for both males and females in Canada (Saveland 1970, Henripin 1972 and Laing and Krishnan 1976); there is an extreme lack of such studies at the provincial level.

The purpose of the present study is to analyse Ontario's nuptiality situation longitudinally for periods (1971-1976) when inflation and unemployment rates were relatively higher. We also intend to compare Ontario with Canada as a whole with regard to the relevant findings of Laing and Krishnan's (1976) study on the 1971 data.

Methodology

The methodology of the life table is used with some modifications to construct first-marriage decrement tables. The construction of first-marriage techniques has been discussed in detail by Shryock and Siegel (1971), Bogue (1969) and Saveland and Glick (1969). The life table technique is discussed by Barkley (1956) and Shryock and Siegal (1971). For the sake of comparison we have essentially used the methodology as outlined by Laing and Krishnan (1976) for the Canadian data.

Marriage, here, like death is considered a continuous force of attrition eliminating single population. As Laing and Krishnan (1976) pointed out, marriage is the 'death' of bachelor or spinster status, since the 'ever-married' person cannot return to 'never-married' status.

To generate a first-marriage decrement table, the nuptiality rate is used as a generating function, which represents the probability that a person who is single at age x will marry before attaining age x+5. These probabilities are calculated from the central rates of first marriage, employing the life table technique if qx is the nuptiality rate, then the corresponding probability will be:

$$\frac{2\ n\ qx}{2 + nqx}, \text{ where n is the age interval.}$$

A hypothetical cohort of 100,000 single persons of age 15 is exposed to an age schedule of probabilities of marriage. In this way we are able to calculate the number of single persons at the beginning of each age interval starting from age 15. In a real life situation, a cohort of single persons is also exposed to mortality, and therefore depletion takes place from marriage as well as mortality. If both decrement factors are considered, then the tables are called 'net nuptiality tables'. Bogue (1969) and Laing and Krishnan (1976) have suggested that for the purposes of comparison, gross tables

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*Marriage trends in Ontario from 1951 to 1978 have been analysed and presented in the Demographic Bulletin (Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, August, September, 1980).

(where only marriage is considered as a decrement factor) be used, so that the effects of mortality and the effects of the mixture of both mortality and nuptiality could be avoided.

The columns of nuptiality tables can be described as follows:

Column 1	n_x is the nuptiality rate at the beginning of the interval (x, n+4). These age specific rates are calculated by relating first marriages to the never-married population.
Column 2	Nx the number of never married at the beginning of the age interval (n, n+4,...) is given by Nx, which is obtained as Nx+5 = Nx (1-nx). We take N_{15} as 100,000 - the initial cohort of single persons.
Column 3	M_x is the number marrying in (x, x+4). This is equal to the product $N_x(n_x)$.
Column 4	MLx is the number ever marrying in the future. This column represents the number of persons who, when they attain age n, marry sometime in the future. Cumulate the entries of column 3 (Mx) from the bottom of the table upward to get the required entries for this column.
Column 5	EVMx is the number of ever-married persons. To obtain entries of this column, cumulate entires of column 3 (Mx) from the top to bottom.
Column 6	Sx represents person-years in never-married status. The person-years spent i single status in age interval (x, n+4) is given approximately by S2 (Nx+Nx+5).
Column 7	NEVx represents cumulative single person years, which is obtained by cumulating entries of Column 6 (Sx) from bottom to top.
Column 8	pMx gives the per cent ever-marrying. The probability that a person aged n will marry during lifetime (or before reaching the end of the table) is approximated by dividing the entries in column 4 (MLx) by the corresponding entries in column 2 (Nx).
Column 9	$\overset{e}{n}x$ is the average years before marriage. To obtain the average number of years of single status expectancy at the beginning of the age interval (n, n+4), divide the entry in column 7 (NEVx) by the corresponding entry in column 2 (Nx).

It is pertinent to mention that in the case of life tables, every member of the cohort is eliminated by death. But in the case of marriage decrement tables, the assumption that every member of the cohort would eventually get married is not correct. In fact, in most societies, a small segment of the population remains unmarried. We have truncated our tables at the age interval of 70-74, since the chance of getting married beyond the age 74 are negligible to affect the results on probability of ever marrying and single status expectancy etc.

Findings

The provincial vital statistics reports for marriages and the Census Canada reports for populaton have been used to calculate age-specific marriage rates. We have presented gross first-marriage decrement tables (A:1 to A:4) ignoring the effect of migration on nuptiality. The Bogue (1969) notations have been used to label the various columns of the tables. We shall analyse the selected features of the decrement tables for males and females separately for 1971 and 1976 for Ontario. We shall also compare the 1971 tables of Ontario with those of Canada.

Changing Age Patterns of Marriage in Ontario

From Table 3 and Figure 2 we infer that the male nuptiality curve is bimodal and the female nuptiality curve is unimodal. The prime age of marriage for females is between 20-24 years of age, and although males predominantly marry between 25-30 years, a substantial proportion of them also get married between 20-24 years.

The average age at first marriage for males, as well as females, has been declining since 1951. However, according to vital statistics registrations from 1971 to 1976 it increased from 24.9 to 25.1 for males and from 22.6 to 22.8 for females. Although economic fluctuations (high inflation and unemployment rates) during the 1970's justified this increase, the amount of increase is so small it needed verification. We calculated the average age at first marriage from the given probabilities in our decrement tables, and found that it increased from 22.5 to 23.0 for males and from 19.2 to 20.4 for females. These mean ages are synthetic averages and do not refer to real life situations, but they confirm the direction of change in the average age at first marriage. It has actually increased from 1971 to 1976.

Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from the per cent distribution of persons who get married. From the columns EVMx of Tables A1 to A4 we can deduce the following summary table:

Per cent Getting Married

	Male		Female	
Age	1971	1976	1971	1976
20-24	60	49	78	67
25-29	85	77	90	82
30-34	91	85	93	87
35-40	93	88	93	88

In 1971, at age 40 only 7 per cent of males and females were left unmarried, but in 1976 some 12 per cent were still single. These figures in the summary table reveal that the age range at first marriage is widening. Laing and Krishnan (1976) had reported the narrowing down of this range in their study on the Canadian tables for 1961-1966.

Single Status Life Expectancy

Table 4 gives expectation of single life at different ages for males and females of Ontario in 1971 and 1976. It also provides the per cent change in these expectations at various ages. The expectation of single life declines from 15-19 to 20-24 age for both sexes, after which it increases until age 40-44. From age 45 onward it again starts a declining trend. This pattern prevailed during 1971 as well as 1976. The figures on per cent change reveal that expectation of single status life has increased from 1971 to 1976 for both sexes at all ages from 15 to 65. The increase is very high among the younger (under 30) age categories and it is the highest for men and women of 20-24 years of age. It means there is some evidence of postponement of marriage among young persons of Ontario during these years (1971-1976).

Prospect Of Eventual Marriage

The pMx column in tables 1A to 4A gives the prospect of eventual marriage during a lifetime. In 1971, 95.2 per cent of males and 94.5 per cent of females could expect to get married during lifetime at the age of 15. In 1976, the corresponding figures declined to 91.7 per cent for males and 90 per cent for females.

It appears that the proportion of persons remaining single during lifetime has almost doubled among females. In 1971, 5.5 per cent of females compared to 10.1 in 1976 could expect to remain unmarried throughout life. About 4.8 per cent of males in 1971 and 8.3 per cent in 1976 expected to remain single during lifetime. The prospect of marriage has greatly declined for males as well as females.

The prospect of getting married during lifetime was slightly higher for the Canadian population at age 15 than for the Ontario population according to the Laing and Krishnan Study. About 96 per cent of males as well as females could hope to eventually marry in Canada according to this study.

Comparison Of Ontario And Canada

Tables 5 and 6 along with Figures 3 and 4 compare the probabilities and expectation of single life in Ontario and Canada in 1971. The nuptiality curves for males and females of Ontario are quite similar to the corresponding curves of Canada as a whole. Laing and Krishnan (1976) have mentioned that the tables prepared for the western provinces resemble one another more than Canada as a whole. It is clear that the Canadian pattern of nuptiality is influenced by that of Ontario. Just as in Ontario, the male nuptiality curve for Canada is bimodal and the female nuptiality curve is unimodal. The prime marriage age for females is 20-24. Although males marry predominantly at the age of 25-29, they also marry in a substantial proportion at the age of 20-24.

The probability of getting married was slightly higher in Ontario than in Canada for persons under 25 years of age and was lower for those over 25 years of age during 1971 (Table 3). The period of the expectation of single status during lifetime was shorter in Ontario than in Canada as a whole among males over 35 years of age, but females at all ages could expect to experience a longer span of unmarried status at all ages (Table 4).

Some Implications

We have observed that in Ontario the age at first marriage has increased from 1971 to 1976. The prime age of marriage for females is between 20 to 24 years of age. Males tend to marry predominantly at 25-29 years of age, but also marry in a large proportion at 20-24 years of age. It indicates that women continue to marry men older than themselves. This implies that a larger proportion of females will spend their life time as widows, because men have a lower life expectancy than women, and men are usually older than their spouse at the time of marriage.

We also observed that the expectation of single status life has increased for both sexes from 1971 to 1976. Another important finding which emerges from this study is regarding the prospect of marriage. According to the 1971 nuptiality situation, 95 per cent of persons expected to get married during their lifetime, and according to the 1976 situation 92 per cent of males and 90 per cent of females could expect to get married in their lifetime. It means the proportion of those never-marrying has about doubled. These two findings have some social and economic ramifications. First, some economic factors include young people taking a longer time to enter the labour market because they are spending more time in learning skills of the modern industrial society than the previous generation. They presently face a high incidence of unemployment and the high cost of owned or rented housing. These factors may influence the decision towards postponement of marriage timing. It has been suggested by sociological literature that a higher age at first marriage is less conducive to divorce. It may imply more stable unions and low incidence of marriage. The increased proportion of never-marrying may be due to change in social acceptance of "living-with" unions. The continued trend of rising age at marriage and declining prospect of marriage is also conducive to declining fertility and lower birth rates.

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TABLE 3

FIRST MARRIAGE PROBABILITIES BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1971-1976

AGE	MALE		PERCENT CHANGE	FEMALE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1971	1976		1971	1976	
15-19	.0760	.0601	-20.9	.2661	.2039	-23.4
20-24	.5712	.4612	-19.3	.7120	.5906	-17.1
25-29	.6178	.5468	-11.5	.5102	.4663	-8.6
30-34	.4080	.3650	-10.5	.2792	.2394	-14.3
35-39	.2344	.2087	-11.0	.1348	.1287	-4.5
40-44	.1260	.1203	-4.5	.0778	.0620	-20.3
45-49	.0825	.0778	-5.7	.0363	.0281	-22.6
50-54	.0620	.0411	-3.4	.0242	.0169	-30.2
55-59	.0378	.0354	-6.3	.0109	.0124	+13.8
60-64	.0227	.0208	-8.4	.0065	.0055	-15.4
65-69	.0169	.0109	-35.5	.0030	.0025	-16.7
70-74	.0070	.0075	+7.1	.0010	.0010	0.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 to A:4

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TABLE 4

EXPECTATION OF SINGLE LIFE AT DIFFERENT AGES, ONTARIO, 1971-1976

AGE	MALE		PERCENT CHANGE	FEMALE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1971	1976		1971	1976	
15-19	12.2	15.1	+23.8	10.3	13.6	+32.0
20-24	8.0	10.9	+36.3	8.1	11.4	+40.7
25-29	10.4	13.1	+26.0	16.9	19.3	+14.2
30-34	18.2	20.9	+14.8	26.8	28.9	+7.8
35-39	24.0	26.4	+10.0	31.3	32.2	+2.9
40-44	25.6	27.7	+8.2	30.8	31.6	+0.3
45-49	24.0	26.2	+9.2	28.2	28.6	+1.4
50-54	20.9	23.2	+11.0	24.2	24.3	+0.4
55-59	17.1	19.0	+11.1	19.7	19.7	0.0
60-64	12.7	14.6	+15.0	14.7	14.9	+1.4
65-69	9.9	9.9	0.0	14.9	10.0	-32.8
70-74	5.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	-50.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 to A:4

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TABLE 5

FIRST MARRIAGE PROBABILITIES BY SEX, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

	MALE			FEMALE		
AGE	ONTARIO	CANADA[1]	DIFFERENCE	ONTARIO	CANADA[1]	DIFFERENCE
15-19	.0760	.0650	+.0110	.2661	.2433	+.0228
20-24	.5712	.5672	+.0040	.7120	.7108	+.0014
25-29	.6178	.6396	-.0218	.5102	.5458	-.0356
30-34	.4080	.4160	-.0080	.2792	.3135	-.0343
35-39	.2344	.2334	+.0010	.1348	.1800	-.0452
40-44	.1260	.1471	-.0211	.0778	.1146	-.0368
45-49	.0825	.0935	-.0110	.0363	.0696	-.0333
50-54	.0620	.0695	-.0075	.0242	.0492	-.0250
55-59	.0378	.0465	-.0087	.0109	.0314	-.0205
60-64	.0227	.0314	-.0087	.0065	.0192	-.0127
65-69	.0169	.0229	-.0060	.0030	.0112	-.0082
70-74	.0070	.0129	-.0059	.0010	.0056	-.0046

SOURCE: Tables A:1 and A:2

[1] Laing, L. and P. Krishnan
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology
13(2) 1976 pp 217-228.

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TABLE 6

EXPECTATION OF SINGLE LIFE AT DIFFERENT AGES, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

	MALE			FEMALE		
AGE	ONTARIO	CANADA[1]	DIFFERENCE	ONTARIO	CANADA[1]	DIFFERENCE
15-19	12.2	12.2	0.0	10.3	9.9	+ 0.4
20-24	8.0	7.9	+ 0.1	8.1	7.3	+ 0.8
25-29	10.4	9.9	+ 0.5	16.9	14.1	+ 2.8
30-34	18.2	18.1	+ 0.1	26.8	23.1	+ 3.7
35-39	24.0	24.2	-0.2	31.3	27.5	+ 3.8
40-44	25.6	25.8	-0.2	30.8	28.0	+ 2.8
45-49	24.0	24.9	-0.9	28.2	26.3	+ 1.9
50-54	20.9	22.2	-1.3	24.2	23.1	+ 1.1
55-59	17.1	18.6	-1.5	19.7	19.1	+ 0.8
60-64	12.7	14.4	-1.7	14.9	14.7	+ 0.2
65-69	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	10.0	9.9	+ 0.1
70-74	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 and A:2

[1] Laing, L. and P. Krishnan
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology
13(2) 1976 pp 217-228.

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TABLE A:1

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE
MALE, ONTARIO, 1971

AGE	$^{n}{}_{x}$	Nx	Mx	MLx	EVMx	Sx	NEVx	pMx	$n^{e}x$
15-19	.0760	100,000	7,600	95,247	7,600	481,000	1,223,782	95.2	12.2
20-24	.5712	92,400	52,779	87,647	60,379	330,052	742,782	94.9	8.0
25-29	.6178	39,621	24,478	34,868	84,857	136,910	412,730	88.0	10.4
30-34	.4080	15,143	6,178	10,390	91,035	60,270	275,820	68.6	18.2
35-39	.2344	8,965	2,101	4,212	93,136	39,570	215,550	47.0	24.0
40-44	.1260	6,863	865	2,111	94,001	32,152	175,980	30.8	25.6
45-49	.0825	5,998	495	1,246	94,496	28,752	143,828	20.8	24.0
50-54	.0620	5,503	341	751	94,837	26,662	115,076	13.6	20.9
55-59	.0378	5,162	195	410	95,032	25,322	88,414	7.9	17.1
60-64	.0227	4,967	113	215	95,145	22,670	63,092	4.3	12.7
65-69	.0169	4,101	69	102	95,214	20,332	40,422	2.5	9.9
70-74	.0070	4,032	28	33	95,242	20,090	20,090	0.8	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

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TABLE A:2

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE
FEMALE, ONTARIO, 1971

AGE	^{n}x	Nx	Mx	MLx	EVMx	Sx	NEVx	pMx	$n^{e}x$
15-19	.2661	100,000	26,610	94,522	26,610	433,475	1,026,674	94.5	10.3
20-24	.7120	73,390	52,254	67,912	78,864	236,315	593,199	92.5	8.1
25-29	.5102	21,136	10,784	15,658	89,648	78,720	356,884	74.1	16.9
30-34	.2792	10,352	2,890	4,874	92,538	44,533	278,164	47.1	26.8
35-39	.1348	7,461	1,006	1,984	93,544	34,790	233,631	26.6	31.3
40-44	.0778	6,455	502	978	94,046	31,020	198,841	15.2	30.8
45-49	.0363	5,953	216	476	94,262	29,223	167,821	8.0	28.2
50-54	.0242	5,736	139	260	94,401	28,333	138,598	4.5	24.2
55-59	.0109	5,597	61	121	94,462	27,830	110,265	2.2	19.7
60-64	.0065	5,535	36	60	94,498	27,585	82,435	1.1	14.9
65-69	.0030	5,499	16	24	94,514	27,452	54,850	0.4	10.0
70-74	.0010	5,482	5	8	94,519	27,398	27,398	0.1	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE A:3

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE
MALE, ONTARIO, 1976

AGE	$^{n}{}_{x}$	Nx	Mx	MLx	EVMx	Sx	NEVx	pMx	$n^{e}x$
15-19	.0601	100,000	6,010	91,698	6,010	484,975	1,509,132	91.7	15.1
20-24	.4612	93,990	43,348	85,688	49,358	361,580	1,024,157	91.2	10.9
25-29	.5468	50,642	27,691	42,340	77,049	183,983	662,573	83.6	13.1
30-34	.3650	22,951	8,377	14,649	85,426	93,813	478,594	64.0	20.9
35-39	.2087	14,574	3,042	6,272	88,468	65,265	384,781	43.0	26.4
40-44	.1203	11,532	1,387	3,230	89,855	54,193	319,516	28.0	27.7
45-49	.0778	10.145	789	1,843	90,644	48,750	265,323	18.2	26.2
50-54	.0411	9,355	384	1,054	91,028	45,815	216,573	11.3	23.2
55-59	.0354	8,971	318	670	91,346	44,060	170,758	7.5	19.0
60-64	.0208	8,653	180	352	91,526	42,815	126,698	4.1	14.6
65-69	.0109	8,473	92	172	91,618	42,135	83,883	2.0	9.9
70-74	.0075	8,381	63	80	91,681	41,748	41,748	1.0	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

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Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982

TABLE A:4

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE
FEMALE, ONTARIO, 1976

AGE	n_x	Nx	Mx	MLx	EVMx	Sx	NEVx	pMx	$\overset{e}{n\;x}$
15-19	.2039	100,000	20,390	89,894	20,390	449,025	1,357,639	89.9	13.6
20-24	.5906	79,610	47,018	63,504	67,408	280,505	908,614	82.2	11.4
25-29	.4663	32,592	15,198	22,486	82,606	124,965	628,109	69.0	19.3
30-34	.2394	17,394	4,164	7,288	86,770	76,560	503,144	41.9	28.9
35-39	.1287	13,230	1,703	3,124	88,473	61,893	426,584	23.6	32.2
40-44	.0620	11,527	715	1,421	89,188	55,848	364,691	12.3	31.6
45-49	.0281	10,812	304	706	89,492	53,300	308,843	6.5	28.6
50-54	.0169	10,508	178	402	89,670	52,095	255,543	3.8	24.3
55-59	.0124	10,330	128	224	89,798	51,330	203,448	2.2	19.7
60-64	.0055	10,202	56	96	89,854	50,870	152,118	0.9	14.9
65-69	.0025	10,146	25	40	89,879	50,668	101,248	0.4	10.0
70-74	.0010	10,121	10	15	89,889	50,580	50,580	0.1	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

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March, 1982

FIGURE 1

NUPTIALITY CURVE: MALES, ONTARIO

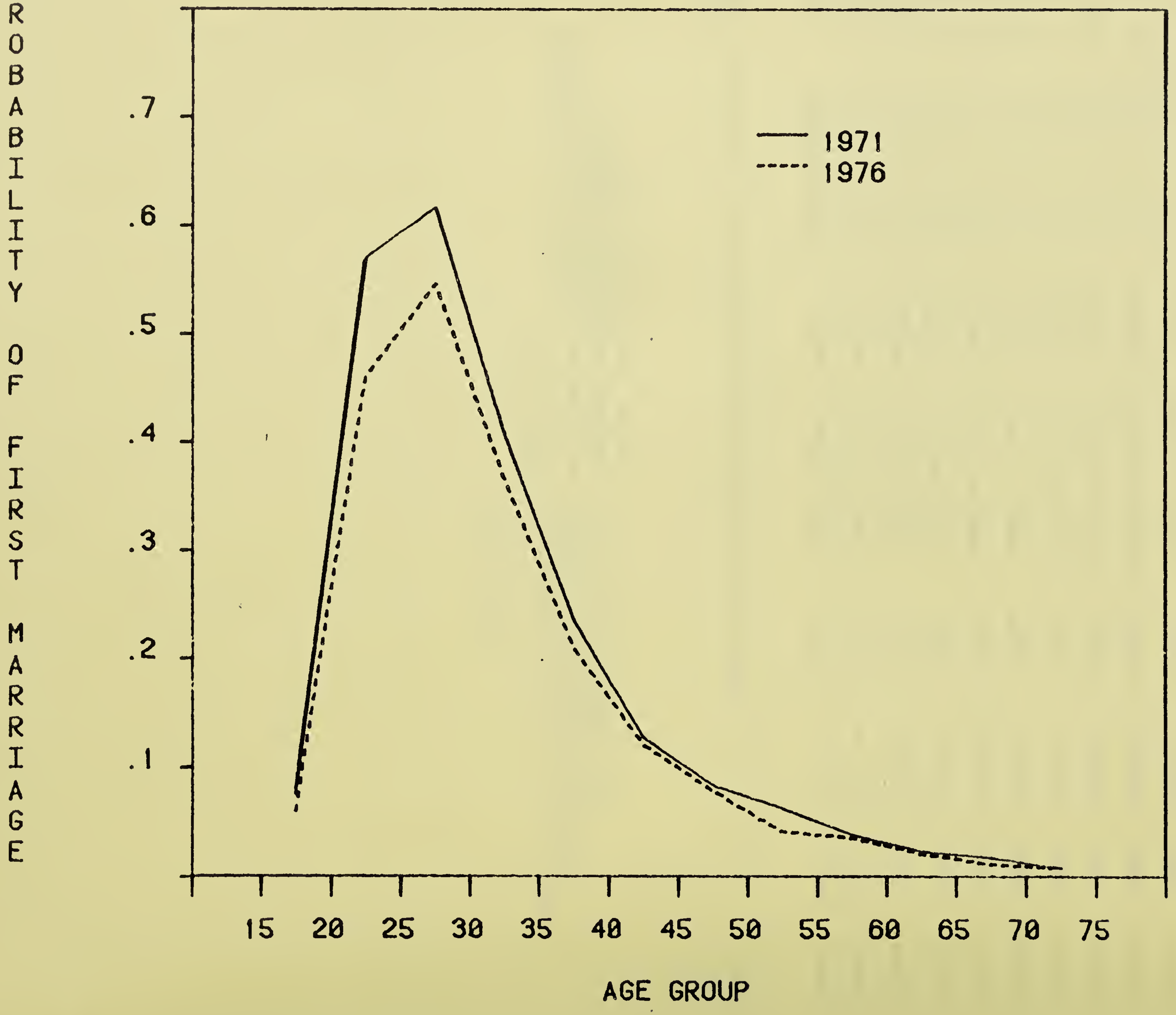


FIGURE 2

NUPTIALITY CURVE: FEMALES, ONTARIO

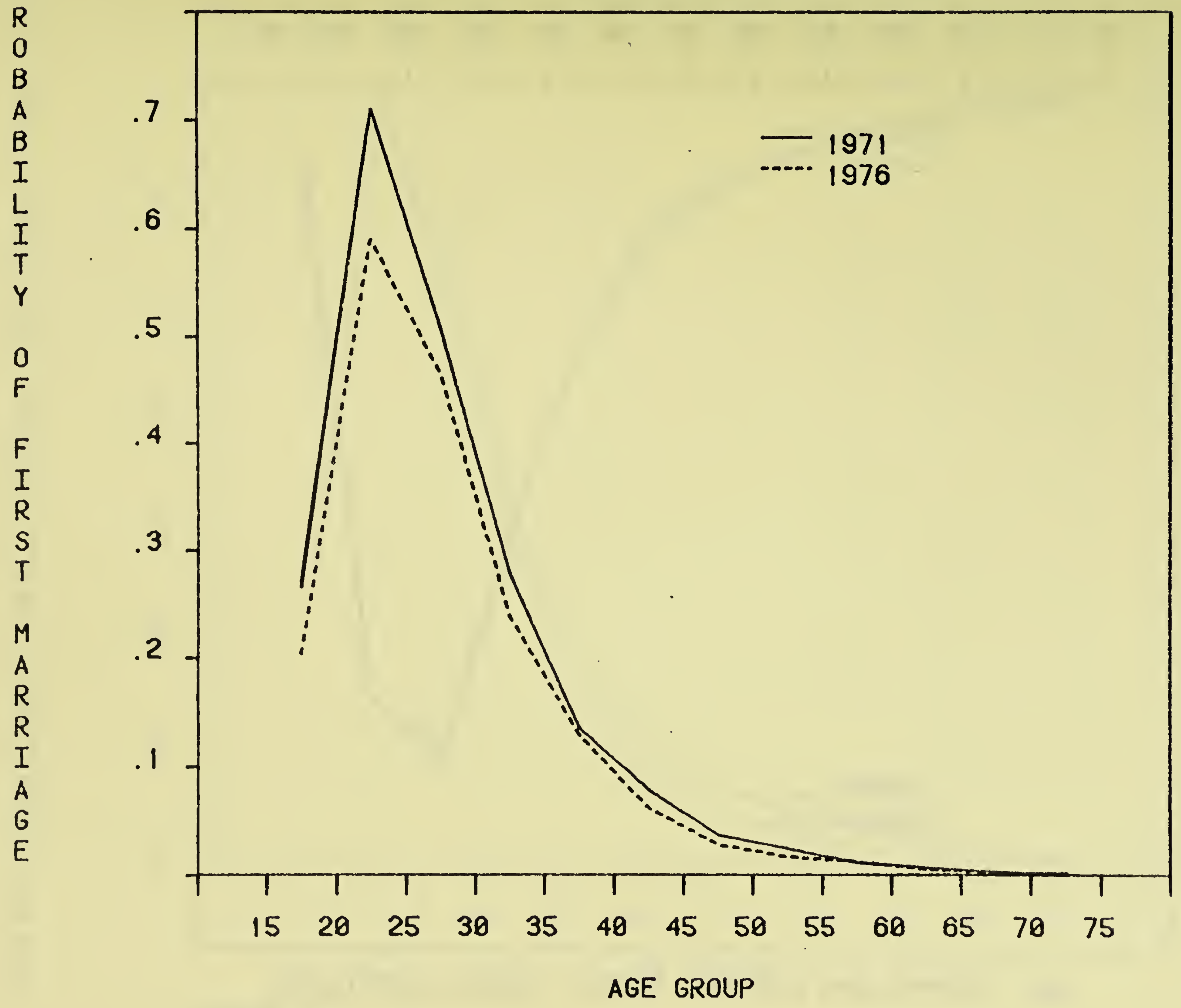


FIGURE 3

NUPTIALITY CURVE: MALES, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

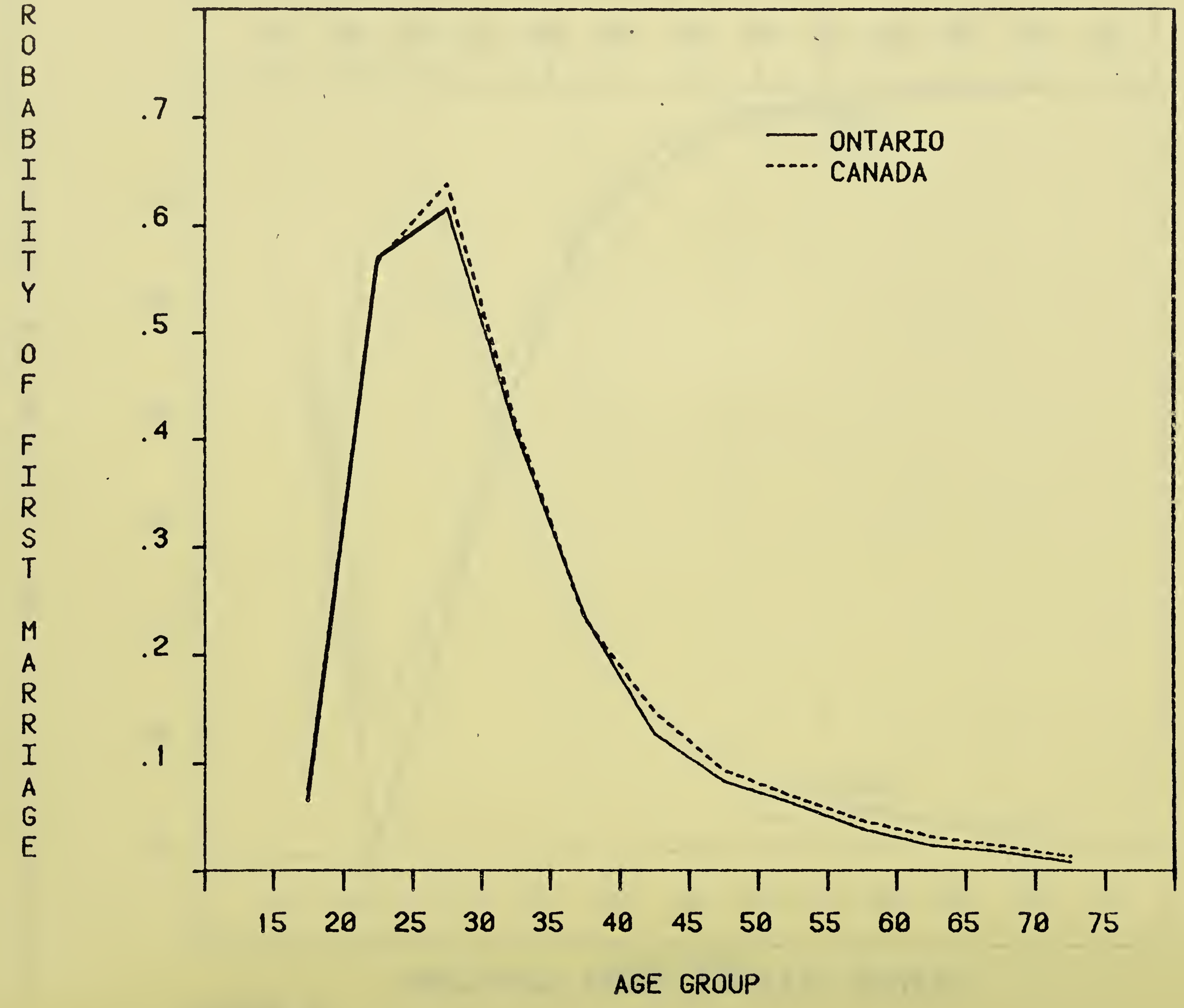
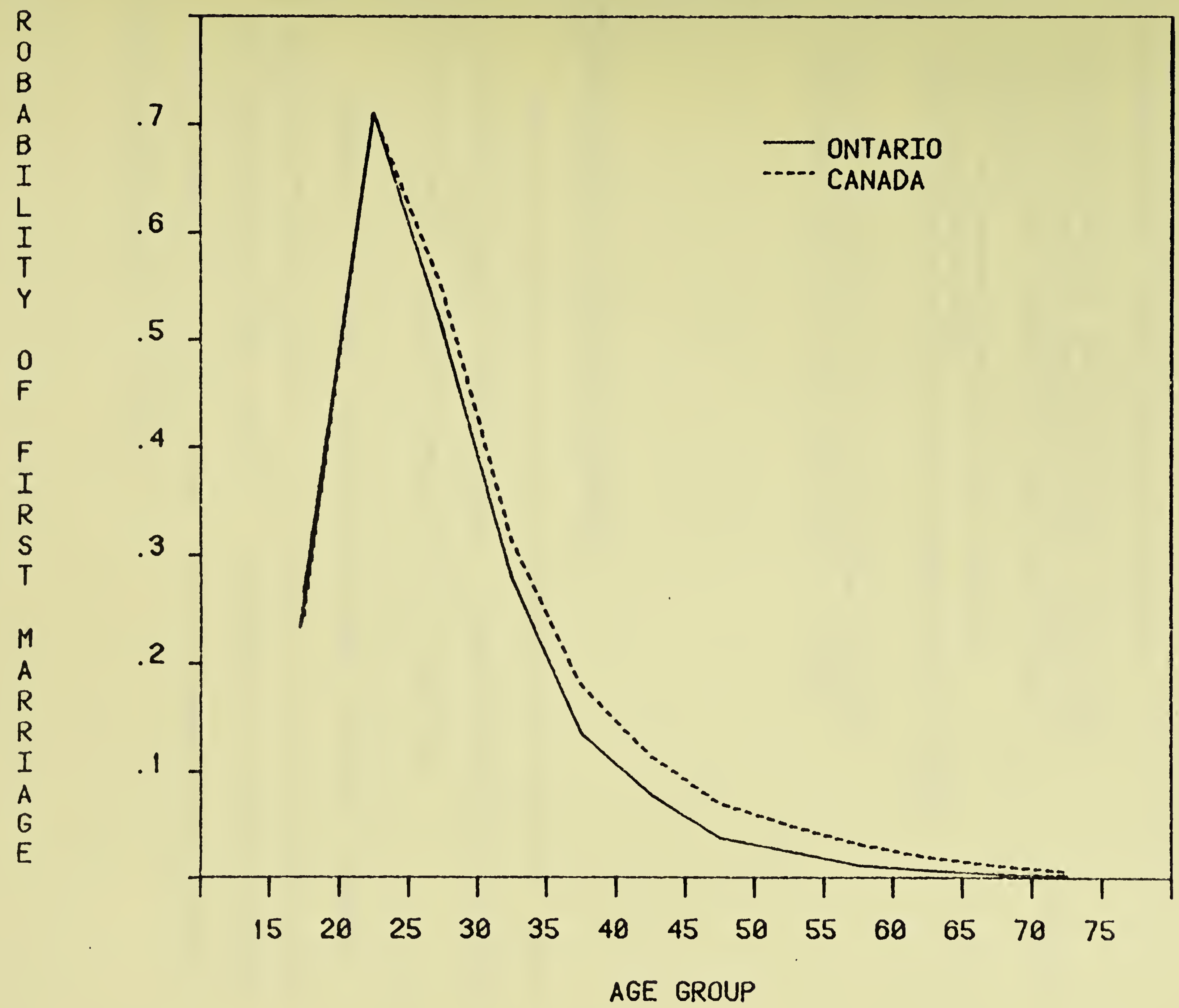


FIGURE 4
NUPTIALITY CURVE: FEMALES, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971



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- *FEATURE ARTICLE: PROVINCIAL DIFFERENTIALS IN OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY, CANADA, 1921-1979

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on March 1, 1982 was 8,672,900.

VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During March 1982, there were 10,465 births in Ontario as compared to 10,488 births for March 1981, showing a decline of 23 births, or 0.2%. The number of births for the three-month period, January to March 1982, was 30,181 as compared to 31,966 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,785, or 5.6%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 was 120,603, as compared to 126,444 during the same period a year earlier, showing a decline of 5,841, or 4.6%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.7 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in March 1982 was 5,437 as compared to 5,564 in March 1981, showing a decline of 127 deaths, or 2.3%. The number of deaths for the first three months of 1982 was 17,065, as compared to 17,859 during the same period last year, for a decline of 794 deaths, or 4.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 was 62,800, as compared to 63,687 deaths during the same period last year, showing a decline of 887 deaths, or 1.4%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 last year.

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Ontario

Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM[1]	MARCH				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH						JANUARY-MARCH			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,465	10,488	-23	-0.2	120,603	126,444	14.0	14.7	14.6	14.3	30,181	31,966	-1,785	-5.6
Deaths	5,437	5,564	-127	-2.3	62,800	63,687	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	17,065	17,859	-794	-4.4
Natural Increase	5,028	4,924	104	2.1	57,803	62,757	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.1	13,116	14,107	-991	-7.0
Marriages	3,108	3,022	86	2.8	67,141	73,358	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8,887	9,898	-1,011	-10.2
Divorces	2,499	1,500	999	66.6	25,336	20,787	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	5,499	4,800	699	14.6
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of September 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,644.4	8,585.1	8,519.6	8,462.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in March 1982 amounted to 5,028 as compared to 4,924 last year, for an increase of 104, or 2.1%. Natural increase during the first three months of 1982 amounted to 13,116 as compared to 14,107 during the same period last year, for a decline of 991, or 7.0%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 added 57,803 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,757 for the same period last year, for a decline of 4,954, or 7.9%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,108 marriages celebrated in March 1982 as compared to 3,022 in the same month last year, showing an increase of 86 marriages, or 2.8%. During the first three months of 1982 there were 8,887 marriages contracted, as compared to 9,898 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,011, or 10.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, there were 67,141 marriages as compared to 73,358 for the same period a year earlier, for a decline of 6,217 marriages, or 8.5%.

DIVORCES. In March 1982 there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 1,500 in March 1981, showing an increase of 999, or 66.6%. During the first three months of 1982 there were 5,499 divorces recorded, as compared to 4,800 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 699, or 14.6%. During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, there were 25,336 divorces as compared to 20,787 for the same period a year earlier, showing an increase of 4,549, or 21.9%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

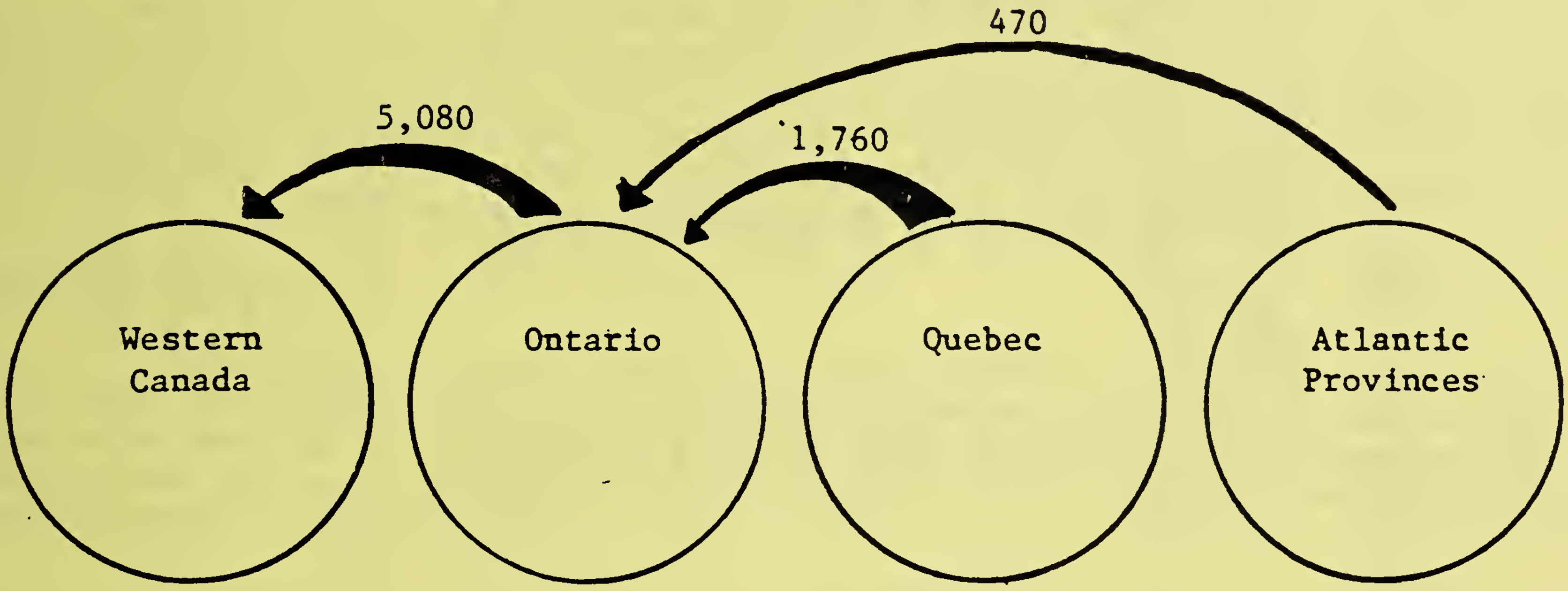
	March		12 months ended with March					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,108	3,022	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,499	1,500	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
Feb.	-2,599	915	295	-1,389
Jan. - Feb. (2) Months 1982	-5,080	1,760	470	-2,850



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During February 1982, Ontario lost an estimated 1,389 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,319 migrants: 915 from Quebec, 338 from Newfoundland, 40 from New Brunswick and 26 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 2,708 migrants to the following provinces: 1,192 to Alberta, 962 to British Columbia, 274 to Manitoba, 136 to Saskatchewan, 109 to Nova Scotia, 35 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982, Ontario lost 20,643 migrants in the exchange with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,472 persons from: Quebec 9,136, 770 from Newfoundland, and 566 from New Brunswick. We lost 31,115 migrants to: Alberta 18,585, British Columbia 8,563, Manitoba 1,712, Saskatchewan 1,135, Nova Scotia 233, Prince Edward Island 116, and the Yukon and N.W.T. 771.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 was a net loss of 24,440 migrants. The net loss for February 1981 amounted to 313 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR FEBRUARY, JANUARY-FEBRUARY AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1982

	FEBRUARY, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1982			JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	228	110	338	211	559	770	143	197	340
Prince Edward Island	6	20	26	-56	-60	-116	-21	38	17
Nova Scotia	6	-115	-109	19	-252	-233	97	-75	22
New Brunswick	-21	61	40	195	371	566	-4	95	91
Quebec	327	588	915	2,737	6,399	9,136	478	1,282	1,760
Manitoba	-70	-204	-274	-221	-1,491	-1,712	-58	-417	-475
Saskatchewan	-56	-80	-136	-327	-808	-1,135	-75	-122	-197
Alberta	-629	-563	-1,192	-5,435	-13,150	-18,585	-917	-1,152	-2,069
British Columbia	-51	-911	-962	-932	-7,631	-8,563	-163	-2,088	-2,251
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-23	-12	-35	-144	-627	-771	-27	-61	-88
Total Received	-283	-1,106	-1,389	-3,953	-16,690	-20,643	-547	-2,303	-2,850

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

PROVINCIAL DIFFERENTIALS IN OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY, CANADA, 1921-1979

The birth of a child to an unmarried mother has not only social and psychological implications but also poses serious economic difficulties for the mother. A recent publication of the Ontario Provincial Secretariat for Social Development (1981) indicates that 80 per cent of the more than 200,000 single-parent families in Ontario are headed by women, and more than half of these need public assistance. Cutright (1973) reported that about 60 per cent of white and 80 per cent of non-white unwed mothers in the United States are below the poverty level at the time of birth of a child.

The understanding of trends and differentials in the births to unwed mothers is a starting point to a serious study of this problem. The present study looks at the provincial differentials in the pre-marital and ex-nuptial fertility in Canada. A comparative study is helpful in identifying the determinants and in studying causation. The out-of-wedlock births constitute a fairly high proportion of total fertility in Canada. It is pertinent to understand the trends in these births for the purposes of fertility assumption to be used in population projections.

Data and Methods

The figures for out-of-wedlock births by age of mother were compiled from the vital statistics reports of the various provinces. According to these reports, the out-of-wedlock births refer to those in which parents reported themselves as not having been married to each other at the time of birth or registration. These births are exclusive of stillbirths.

The number of children born to women under 15 years of age were incorporated in the 15-19 years age group, and those born to women over age 44 were added to the 35-44 years age group. The number of children born to women under 15 years of age or to those over 44 years of age was relatively small. Births to those women with age not stated were proportionately prorated in all the age groups.

Data on unmarried women for the census years were compiled from the Census of Canada reports. For the inter-censal years the Statistics Canada estimates (Catalogue 91-203, Annual) were used.

We have used two measures to discuss out-of-wedlock fertility. First, we have presented percentage of out-of-wedlock births to total live births and second, we have calculated out-of-wedlock births to unmarried mothers between the age of 15 to 44. Both measures have also been separately presented for the teenage mothers.

Trends and Change in Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility by Province

Table 3 compares the ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total live births, and Table 4 gives the out-of-wedlock fertility rates from 1921 to 1979 by province. Table 3 reveals an increase in the percentage of these births from 1921 to 1945. During the postwar period (1946 to 1955), these percentages declined. This trend is true for all provinces. The out-of-wedlock fertility is probably not independent of nuptiality, an increase in the latter tending to reduce the former. The rise in postwar fertility is attributable to more women marrying along with more wives bearing children. The decline in the per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births during the 1946-1955 period appears to be a result of the rise in nuptiality during these years.

An increase in nuptiality leaves a smaller number of unmarried women in a population. In such a situation, the ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total live births may decline because of the increase in marital fertility rather than a decline in the out-of-wedlock fertility. We know that during these years there was an increase in marital fertility. To control the effect of nuptiality on the out-of-wedlock fertility, one can calculate out-of-wedlock fertility rates by relating these births to the number of single women in a society. Table 4 provides such rates. The out-of-wedlock fertility rates (Table 4) increased from 1921 to 1961, indicating that out-of-wedlock fertility did not actually decline during the baby-boom years. A decline in the percentages of out-of-wedlock births to live births was influenced by the increase in nuptiality.

Out-of-wedlock fertility experienced a consistent rise until 1970, and it declined from 1971 to 1973 (see Table 3). This decline was supposed to be linked to the legalization of therapeutic abortions (under specific circumstances) in 1969. The following table shows that a very high proportion of abortions is performed on unmarried and young women. (Table on page 8).

Per cent Of Therapeutic Abortions By Marital Status And Age, 1979

Marital Status	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
Single	74	67	75	75	62	62	66	68	69	65	75	74	64
Married	17	24	13	17	30	28	21	16	18	22	10	13	25
Separated, Divorced or Widowed	8	9	11	7	8	10	13	16	13	13	15	13	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age													
Under 20	38	44	38	40	22	30	33	42	36	30	31	32	30
20-24	34	22	33	33	31	30	30	33	34	33	42	35	32
25-29	13	18	16	15	23	19	19	12	17	20	17	21	19
30 and over	14	15	13	12	24	20	18	13	13	16	11	14	19

We can infer from the above table that about three-fourths of the total abortions were performed on unmarried mothers. Therefore, it is likely that abortions actually reduced the out-of-wedlock births.

In spite of the fact that a very high proportion of abortions were conducted on unmarried mothers, we cannot conclusively claim that increased rates of abortion contribute to a decline in the trend of out-of-wedlock fertility. The following table shows a positive correlation between abortion rates and out-of-wedlock fertility rates.

	Canada		Ontario	
Year	T.A.R.	O.W.F.R.	T.A.R.	O.W.F.R.
1971	8.6	9.0	12.0	6.5
1972	11.2	9.0	16.2	6.7
1973	12.6	9.0	18.3	6.7
1974	13.7	9.0	20.0	7.3
1975	13.7	10.1	19.8	7.8
1976	15.1	10.5	21.8	8.4
1977	15.9	11.3	22.6	8.7
1978	17.4	11.7	24.2	9.2
1979	17.8	12.2	25.2	9.4
Correlation Coefficient	0.9		0.9	

T.A.R. = Therapeutic Abortion Rate = Abortions per 100 live births.

O.W.F.R. = Out-of-wedlock Fertility Rate = Births to unwed mothers per 100 live births.

The abortion rates show an increasing trend since data became available on them and out-of-wedlock fertility rates also show a rising trend. It does not mean that abortion rates are unrelated to the out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The following discussion will elucidate the actual relationship.

Out-of-Wedlock Births Per 100 Live Births And Abortions Per 100 Live Births, Provinces And Canada, 1979

	Out-of-Wedlock Births Per 100 Live Births	Index Province/Canada	Abortions Per 100 Live Births	Index Province/Canada
P.E.I.	12.7	104	1.7	15
N.S.	15.7	129	7.8	67
N.B.	14.0	115	2.8	24
Que.	12.6	103	5.6	48
Ont.	9.4	77	15.2	131
Man.	15.8	130	7.0	60
Sask.	16.8	138	8.0	69
Alta.	13.1	107	13.9	120
B.C.	13.2	108	21.1	182
Yukon	27.1	222	19.5	168
N.W.T.	37.8	310	13.7	118
Canada	12.2	100	11.6	100

The above table compares out-of-wedlock fertility rates with abortion rates by province. Logically, the provinces with higher abortion rates should entail low out-of-wedlock fertility rates, given a large proportion of abortions are reported to be performed on unmarried mothers. The Atlantic Provinces (P.E.I., N.S. and N.B.) have much below the national average abortion rates, and above the national average out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The same is true of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Quebec. British Columbia and Ontario have very high abortion rates and relatively low out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories deviate from the norm of high levels of abortion and low levels of out-of-wedlock fertility. They show a very high incidence of abortion and a very high incidence of out-of-wedlock births. We calculated the coefficient of correlation excluding the Yukon and N.W.T. The value of this coefficient is -.3. It indicates that although an increased incidence of abortion results in lowered illegitimacy, the correlation is not very high. We can conclude that the rising trend in out-of-wedlock fertility would have been more pronounced in the absence of therapeutic abortions.

Teenage Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility

Table 5 shows a rising trend in the out-of-wedlock fertility of teenage mothers. There is evidence of some decline in the rates in 1978 and 1979. This decline could be due to the over-estimation of single women in this age group used in the denominator to calculate the rate. The following percentages of out-of-wedlock births among teenage mothers 1977-79, show that even during these years, teenage out-of-wedlock fertility continued to rise.

Per cent Of Out-Of-Wedlock Births To Total Births, Teenage Women

Year	Canada	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
1977	47.8	43.4	52.2	57.3	53.3	40.9	57.4	52.4	43.6	51.5	77.8	73.8
1978	51.0	45.7	55.9	51.6	56.1	45.3	59.2	55.7	46.5	51.9	69.6	75.0
1979	53.8	52.3	57.8	56.3	60.2	48.3	60.2	57.9	48.5	55.3	66.0	76.3

Provincial Comparison

Table 6 presents the out-of-wedlock births ratio index for the ten provinces and the two territories. The values of the percentages of out-of-wedlock fertility from Table 3 have been related to the values for Canada. This index compares provinces with the national average, Canada being 100. From 1950 onward, Ontario's rates have been below the national average. The same is true for Quebec since 1921. Among the Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia always had rates above the national average. After World War II, New Brunswick had rates above the national average, but from 1961 to 1970, it was below. During the postwar years all four western provinces had out-of-wedlock fertility rates more than the national average. From 1951 to 1965, the Yukon had the highest rates (three times higher than the national average), but since 1972 the Northwest Territories had the highest rates in Canada.

Ontario: Inter-county Comparision

Table 7 gives the per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births for all mothers, and Table 8 gives such percentages for teenage (19 and under) mothers. With some fluctuations, these rates reveal rising trends in most of the counties. (Table 7). Particularly, in recent years (1976-1979) these rates have risen considerably. Table 8 reveals that the proportion of births to unmarried teenage mothers is considerably high in all counties of Ontario. In 1979, 47.6% of total live births to teenage mothers were born to unmarried mothers in Ontario.

Some counties have consistently higher rates of out-of-wedlock fertility, whereas others have consistently lower rates than the provincial average. Table 9 provides an index of out-of-wedlock fertility rates for the selected years for all mothers and teenage mothers. It compares the 53 counties with the provincial avera Ontario being equal to 100. According to the index for all mothers we can group the counties in the following groups:

Rates consistently lower than the provincial average

- Glengarry
- Lennox and Addington
- Russell
- Dufferin
- Durham (R.M.)
- Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)
- Halton (R.M.)
- Niagara (R.M.)
- Northumberland
- Peel (R.M.)
- Waterloo (R.M.)
- Wellington
- Elgin
- Essex
- Grey
- Huron
- Lambton
- Oxford
- Perth

Rates consistently higher than the provincial average

- Grenville
- Toronto (M.M.)
- Algoma
- Manitoulin
- Nipissing
- Kenora
- Rainy River
- Thunder Bay

Rates varied from lower to higher than the provincial average

The rest:
26 counties
listed in Table 9

There are two other observations worth mentioning. (i) The counties with a higher rate of out-of-wedlock fertility among all women also exhibit higher rates among the teenage mothers. (ii) Table 9 shows that among the northern districts, the value of the Index is higher for all women than for the teenage women. It indicates that in these counties the magnitude of out-of-wedlock births is higher among older women. For many counties of the eastern and central regions of Ontario, the value of the index for the teenage mothers is higher than that for all the women, indicating that in these regions, the rates are being inflated by a higher magnitude of out-of-wedlock births among the teenage mothers.

Measures Of Variability

The following are the measures of variability of the index of out-of-wedlock fertility calculated from data presented in Table 9.

All Mothers	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient Of Variation
1966	89.8	34.0	37.8
1971	99.5	41.1	41.3
1976	107.3	63.3	59.0
1979	110.1	57.2	52.0
Teenage Mothers			
1966	91.8	28.4	30.9
1971	94.5	21.6	22.8
1976	95.2	22.2	23.3
1979	97.8	18.3	18.7

Over time, it is better to consider the value of the coefficient of variation (c.v.) to obtain an idea of changes in the variation of out-of-wedlock fertility, because this coefficient relates the values of the mean to the standard deviation. The mean has changed from one year to another. The values of the c.v. show that variation in out-of-wedlock fertility by counties has increased for all women from 1966 to 1979, whereas for teenage mothers it has declined. In other words, when you look at the proportion of out-of-wedlock births of all mothers, the counties looked less alike in 1979 than they did in 1966. The reverse is true in the case of out-of-wedlock births to the teenage mothers.

References

Cutright, P., 1973, "Illegitimacy and Income Supplements", Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Ontario Provincial Secretariat for Social Development, May 1981, Ontario Looks at the Family, Toronto: Ontario Government Publications Service.

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS TO TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921-1979

YEAR	CANADA	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON	NWT
1921-25	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.2	-	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	-	-
1926-30	3.0	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	-	-
1931-35	3.6	3.1	3.8	5.7	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.3	-	-
1936-40	3.9	3.3	4.1	6.3	3.7	3.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	-	-
1941-45	4.2	4.4	4.9	7.1	4.5	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.7	4.5	5.0	-	-
1946-50	4.0	3.6	5.3	6.9	4.5	2.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.9	-	-
1951-55	3.8	3.3	5.1	5.9	4.0	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	12.9	7.5
1956-60	4.1	3.9	5.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	6.4	14.2	10.7
1961	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.9	4.4	3.6	3.5	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.9	16.8	12.6
1962	4.8	4.1	4.7	7.2	4.5	3.8	3.7	6.8	5.9	6.6	7.4	16.6	11.9
1963	5.3	4.9	4.4	7.7	5.1	4.2	4.1	7.4	6.7	7.1	8.2	15.6	12.3
1964	5.9	5.1	4.2	8.1	5.8	4.6	4.7	8.5	7.4	8.3	9.5	17.5	12.7
1965	6.7	5.2	5.9	9.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	9.0	8.6	9.8	11.1	23.4	15.3
1966	7.6	5.9	6.6	10.2	6.9	5.8	6.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	12.1	19.5	[illegible]
1967	8.3	6.7	6.7	10.8	7.0	6.6	7.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	12.7	22.3	18.4
1968	9.0	7.4	7.4	10.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	13.4	21.4	19.8
1969	9.2	7.9	6.7	11.7	8.3	7.6	7.5	12.1	11.8	12.3	13.8	24.7	[illegible]
1970	9.6	8.9	9.1	11.4	9.3	8.0	7.6	12.8	13.5	12.8	13.7	26.4	19.8
1971	9.0	9.6	8.1	11.7	9.7	7.9	6.5	13.0	14.1	11.9	12.2	24.7	21.7
1972	9.0	10.4	8.5	12.3	10.1	7.4	6.7	13.0	14.5	11.8	11.4	22.2	25.0
1973	9.0	11.3	9.9	11.9	10.7	7.4	6.7	13.4	15.4	11.0	11.5	24.8	26.6
1974	9.0	-	9.2	12.1	9.8	7.2	7.3	12.6	14.2	11.6	10.5	20.8	28.7
1975	10.1	-	10.4	12.8	10.6	-	7.8	12.9	14.9	11.7	11.3	25.0	33.4
1976	10.5	-	10.5	12.5	12.3	-	8.4	13.8	14.9	11.2	11.5	23.7	30.9
1977	11.3	-	12.0	14.7	12.8	11.8	8.7	15.1	15.7	12.0	12.2	25.9	34.8
1978	11.7	-	11.8	15.2	13.8	11.6	9.2	15.7	16.7	12.6	12.4	26.0	37.6
1979	12.2	-	12.7	15.7	14.0	12.6	9.4	15.8	16.8	13.1	13.2	27.1	37.8

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports, Statistics Canada
From 1974 to 1979 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211, Page 60.

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TABLE 4

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATES (15-44) PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979

YEAR	CANADA	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON & N.W.T.
1921	3.4	5.2	7.3	5.2	*	5.3	8.3	5.1	*	4.3	-
1931	7.8	8.3	9.0	4.0	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.9	10.2	4.6	-
1941	8.1	10.2	16.1	9.1	6.2	8.9	6.4	7.1	9.7	9.0	-
1951	13.1	18.5	23.5	16.2	9.1	11.9	11.9	15.9	19.4	21.2	-
1961	15.4	20.0	27.4	18.1	11.1	15.4	26.0	26.3	32.5	25.5	-
1971	18.3	19.4	22.1	16.5	12.3	14.7	29.1	34.1	30.1	24.8	-
1972	16.8	18.6	26.7	22.6	10.4	14.1	29.5	33.2	27.5	23.4	-
1976	-	19.2	21.6	26.1	*	14.7	27.4	34.2	20.9	20.1	83.6
1977	18.2	22.7	23.6	25.4	16.3	14.7	28.8	35.6	22.0	21.5	81.4
1978	18.2	20.7	24.3	24.4	16.4	14.6	26.0	36.2	22.3	20.3	77.0
1979	18.6	22.2	23.2	23.7	18.1	14.3	27.3	35.7	22.7	21.3	78.6

* Births by Marital Status and age of mother not available.

SOURCE: Calculated from Statistics Canada's Vital Statistics Reports, Census and Population Estimates Data.

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TABLE 5

TEENAGE (15-19) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATES, PROVINCES AND CANADA, 1921-1979

YEAR	CANADA	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUKON & N.W.T.
1921	4.9	3.9	6.1	3.9	*	5.0	6.0	4.0	*	5.0	-
1931	4.7	6.1	9.7	4.3	6.4	7.6	5.7	4.8	6.2	3.5	-
1941	5.8	8.5	11.2	7.2	4.6	6.6	4.7	4.1	5.6	8.8	-
1951	9.9	12.2	17.3	13.0	6.2	11.0	10.1	9.7	12.4	12.4	-
1961	12.7	10.7	18.5	13.9	7.1	13.6	17.0	16.7	20.2	17.6	-
1971	15.2	15.2	19.7	14.9	8.9	14.3	23.7	23.5	26.7	20.3	-
1972	14.3	16.6	22.3	19.9	7.7	14.9	25.6	25.2	22.2	19.7	-
1976	-	19.5	23.4	24.7	**	14.3	26.5	27.0	19.4	17.8	65.5
1977	16.4	22.9	26.3	25.6	10.9	13.7	26.2	32.6	21.5	18.2	77.3
1978	16.1	21.6	26.6	24.0	10.3	13.7	27.5	33.1	21.3	14.3	80.6
1979	15.5	20.3	25.4	23.4	10.8	13.0	26.2	32.0	21.1	17.4	70.6

* Data not available.

** About 98% women did not state their marital status.

SOURCE: Calculated from Statistics Canada's Vital Statistics Reports, Census and Population Estimates Data.

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TABLE 6

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, 1921-1979 (CONTINUED)
(CANADA = 100)

	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966	1967	1968
Newfoundland	95.5	83.8	86.1	84.6	104.8	90.0	86.8	95.1	87.0	77.6	80.7	82.2
Prince Edward Island	104.5	80.0	105.6	105.1	116.7	132.5	134.2	126.8	88.9	86.8	80.7	82.2
Nova Scotia	172.7	170.0	158.3	161.5	169.0	172.5	155.3	153.7	144.4	134.2	130.1	116.7
New Brunswick	95.5	96.7	100.0	94.9	107.1	112.5	105.3	102.4	94.4	90.8	84.3	85.6
Quebec	-	93.3	86.1	82.1	71.4	72.5	84.2	82.9	79.6	76.3	79.5	81.1
Ontario	104.5	106.7	116.7	117.9	114.3	102.5	81.6	75.6	79.6	84.2	84.3	83.3
Manitoba	113.6	116.7	102.7	94.8	90.5	100.0	118.4	109.8	140.7	134.2	133.7	134.4
Saskatchewan	63.6	76.7	88.9	89.7	88.1	105.0	115.8	122.0	127.8	132.9	127.3	131.1
Alberta	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.0	107.1	125.0	126.3	126.8	140.7	138.2	138.6	133.3
British Columbia	97.7	76.7	91.7	100.0	119.0	147.5	157.9	156.1	133.3	159.2	153.0	148.9
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	339.5	346.3	333.3	256.6	268.7	237.8
North West Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	197.4	261.0	240.7	200.0	221.7	220.0
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, 1921-1979 (CONCLUDED)
(CANADA = 100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Newfoundland	85.9	92.7	106.7	115.5	125.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	72.8	94.8	90.0	94.4	110.0	102.2	103.0	100.0	106.2	100.9	104.1
Nova Scotia	127.2	118.8	130.0	136.7	132.2	134.4	126.7	119.0	130.1	129.9	128.7
New Brunswick	90.2	96.9	156.7	112.2	118.9	108.9	105.0	117.1	113.3	117.9	144.8
Quebec	82.6	83.3	87.8	82.2	82.2	80.0	-	-	104.4	99.1	103.3
Ontario	81.5	79.2	72.2	74.2	74.2	81.1	77.2	80.0	77.0	78.6	77.0
Manitoba	131.5	133.3	144.4	144.4	148.9	140.0	127.7	131.4	133.6	134.1	129.5
Saskatchewan	128.3	140.6	156.7	161.1	171.1	157.8	147.5	141.9	138.9	142.7	137.7
Alberta	133.7	133.8	132.2	131.1	122.2	128.9	115.8	106.7	106.2	107.7	107.4
British Columbia	150.0	142.7	135.6	126.7	127.8	116.7	111.9	109.5	108.0	106.0	108.2
Yukon	268.5	275.0	274.4	246.7	275.6	231.1	247.5	225.7	229.2	222.2	222.1
North West Territories	201.1	206.3	241.1	277.8	295.6	318.9	330.7	294.3	308.0	295.7	309.8
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports, Statistics Canada
From 1974 to 1979 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211, Page 60.

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TABLE 7

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO ALL UNMARRIED MOTHERS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONTINUED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
EASTERN ONTARIO																	
Dundas	3.8	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.3	7.8	6.8	4.8	5.0	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.5	5.2	8.0	3.9	10.1
Frontenac	3.3	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.7	8.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.5	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.7	9.7
Glengarry	2.9	4.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	6.6	4.1	4.0	1.2	5.2	6.3	5.6	9.2	6.3	4.5	6.5	5.5
Grenville	4.2	4.3	5.0	7.8	7.8	5.1	7.9	5.7	7.5	9.0	7.1	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.6	9.0	8.7
Hastings	2.6	4.3	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.9	6.6	7.5	8.5	7.5	10.1	8.1	9.5	9.1	10.3
Lanark	4.7	7.1	4.5	5.3	7.0	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.5	8.7	7.1	8.2	7.8	9.2	7.0	7.0	8.6
Leeds	3.0	4.2	5.6	5.2	7.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	5.5	6.7	7.0	5.8	4.9	7.1	7.9	5.6	8.7
Lennox & Addington	3.9	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.5	4.8	6.3	5.6	6.9
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	5.0	5.2	6.4	7.6	8.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.1	8.0
Prescott	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.8	6.8	3.8	9.7	8.5	10.6
Prince Edward	2.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	5.4	6.7	3.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	9.9	8.2	6.7	11.8	10.9	6.9	10.1
Renfrew	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.3	7.9	9.1	10.5	8.2	9.0
Russell	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.5	4.4	4.3	6.0	3.3	2.9	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	2.8
Stormont	2.6	3.7	4.3	5.9	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.7	9.1	8.7	12.5	11.5
CENTRAL ONTARIO																	
Brant	4.5	4.7	5.7	6.1	7.4	6.2	7.0	8.1	6.2	7.2	6.6	7.4	9.7	8.5	10.4	9.2	10.3
Dufferin	2.3	5.4	5.5	2.4	3.8	6.2	4.4	4.7	6.1	4.5	3.0	1.7	3.9	4.1	6.0	3.5	6.0
Durham (R.M.)	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.9
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.1	4.8	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.5	4.1	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.8	7.5	6.5
Haliburton	2.5	6.1	5.6	4.0	9.0	5.2	4.2	5.1	8.9	5.7	4.8	3.1	7.6	5.3	5.1	12.7	7.6
Halton (R.M.)	2.3	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	4.6	5.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.5	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.8	8.4	9.3	9.2	8.7
Muskoka (D.M.)	5.7	6.5	7.6	8.9	8.1	4.9	9.3	9.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	9.4	9.3
Niagara (R.M.)	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.5
Northumberland	4.0	4.1	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.4	5.3	6.0	5.1	7.9	7.9
Peel (R.M.)	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.3	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.6
Peterborough	4.1	4.4	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.7	7.3	6.6	7.1	8.8	8.8	8.3
Simcoe	3.5	5.0	5.8	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.3	7.2	8.0	9.2	9.0
Toronto (M.M.)	5.0	6.0	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	7.4	5.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1
Victoria	2.7	4.6	5.7	7.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.5	4.9	5.4	7.5	5.6	6.9	7.9
Waterloo (R.M.)	2.7	3.1	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.4	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.9	7.5
Wellington	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.4	6.4
York (R.M.)	4.4	5.4	6.2	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9

TABLE 7

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO ALL UNMARRIED MOTHERS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONCLUDED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO																	
Bruce	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	6.1	5.2	6.1	5.4	7.3	5.2	5.7	5.8	4.7	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.3
Elgin	4.2	3.9	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.2
Essex	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.9
Grey	2.3	3.5	3.7	5.2	3.8	4.3	5.0	6.8	5.1	5.0	6.5	5.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.1	6.0
Huron	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.9	5.0	4.4	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.2
Kent	5.5	6.0	8.5	8.9	9.7	10.5	10.8	8.9	7.3	7.3	8.3	6.8	8.5	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.3
Lambton	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.6	8.3	7.2
Middlesex	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.9	8.4
Oxford	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.8	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.0	6.4
Perth	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.6	7.1	4.7
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO																	
Algoma	3.6	4.6	5.0	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.9	8.7	9.1	7.8	10.6	11.5	12.3	13.3	11.7
Cochrane	3.7	3.3	5.0	4.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	8.3	7.9	8.1	9.1	8.1	9.7	10.4	11.3	13.9	13.2
Manitoulin	7.1	8.5	13.3	12.5	16.4	18.9	14.9	19.1	17.9	20.3	28.1	25.3	28.2	34.4	27.9	23.4	33.5
Nipissing	4.2	2.9	4.6	6.5	5.5	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.7	8.9	7.7	9.3	10.2	10.5	11.2	12.6	12.4
Parry Sound	5.6	3.9	6.5	7.9	8.9	7.7	8.8	9.0	6.2	7.0	11.2	9.9	6.7	8.9	11.0	9.8	11.9
Sudbury (R.M.)	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	9.8	8.8
Sudbury (T.D.)	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	7.8	7.9	9.2	13.4	11.8	11.2	13.3
Timiskaming	3.1	2.6	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.5	7.3	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.0	9.8	9.0	10.7	13.7	14.2
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO																	
Kenora	8.6	10.3	11.8	13.1	13.4	14.0	12.6	14.1	15.3	14.7	16.2	17.8	19.4	20.9	20.9	22.1	23.2
Rainy River	6.3	7.3	7.0	8.3	9.9	13.6	11.2	12.0	10.8	9.0	11.5	14.2	14.6	14.1	16.3	18.6	17.8
Thunder Bay	5.4	4.6	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.3	10.6	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.0
TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.4

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

TABLE 8

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO UNMARRIED TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 AND UNDER) AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, TO WOMEN (19 AND UNDER) ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979(CONTINUED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
EASTERN ONTARIO																	
Dundas	13.7	16.4	22.9	17.0	18.8	24.6	25.4	16.3	15.1	26.2	25.0	25.0	41.4	28.6	31.1	23.3	52.6
Frontenac	10.3	20.6	22.8	22.6	22.0	20.7	28.3	35.9	32.5	29.7	28.7	28.2	32.8	36.4	43.0	45.8	42.4
Glengarry	22.2	31.6	17.9	15.6	16.2	39.3	17.9	24.1	24.3	25.7	17.9	27.0	39.4	37.5	32.0	34.6	45.0
Grenville	19.0	22.7	19.0	26.9	25.8	19.6	32.0	19.0	25.0	35.0	30.8	34.7	38.1	40.4	34.8	52.6	52.0
Hastings	14.8	21.7	17.3	22.7	22.1	28.6	24.5	32.6	27.7	27.5	29.5	27.7	41.3	37.7	39.4	38.6	50.0
Lanark	19.3	26.9	13.1	18.5	28.1	32.0	32.1	36.2	33.7	39.0	34.4	32.7	39.1	41.3	42.2	41.2	48.3
Leeds	13.4	17.9	23.0	21.4	21.8	18.7	25.4	27.9	18.5	28.7	28.0	22.6	19.8	30.6	48.2	30.0	55.6
Lennox & Addington	10.3	12.2	10.7	13.6	21.8	11.5	25.3	23.3	22.4	22.5	26.2	16.4	26.6	27.9	37.3	28.4	33.9
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	27.7	32.3	32.2	36.2	35.4	38.8	45.5	45.2	40.9	43.5	42.3	43.0	47.1	51.9	54.5	54.8	58.0
Prescott	22.2	23.4	22.2	25.8	16.3	8.0	25.5	17.5	24.1	22.0	18.2	28.1	34.0	17.2	53.1	48.6	55.6
Prince Edward	12.2	11.1	16.3	14.8	25.4	30.5	17.1	25.5	25.6	36.4	32.8	42.5	33.3	42.6	40.4	41.4	42.9
Renfrew	17.8	14.9	22.5	22.8	18.0	28.0	27.2	33.0	27.3	33.5	32.4	30.6	36.6	39.3	49.7	39.4	47.9
Russell	16.2	14.8	14.8	13.3	30.0	29.2	22.2	31.6	28.6	45.8	24.0	31.8	28.0	50.0	57.1	68.8	66.7
Stormont	13.2	17.4	20.3	17.9	17.8	23.3	26.0	23.8	26.5	28.4	27.5	34.1	28.8	34.8	45.8	42.3	48.0
CENTRAL ONTARIO																	
Brant	18.6	14.8	20.6	22.0	27.1	18.0	22.5	27.9	24.8	31.0	26.7	33.0	38.8	36.6	39.6	51.7	43.7
Dufferin	11.4	23.1	25.7	9.1	17.9	26.3	22.9	34.4	30.4	24.4	20.5	16.7	34.1	30.2	41.7	34.5	36.6
Durham (R.M.)	12.1	11.9	13.0	14.2	21.0	26.6	31.3	39.6	30.0	33.7	29.7	34.9	33.9	34.2	41.4	42.9	42.9
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	16.1	12.6	14.5	17.0	19.5	17.4	20.7	17.1	20.1	22.5	19.0	33.0	32.9	33.2	31.9	40.4	36.1
Haliburton	16.0	15.8	15.8	42.9	30.8	13.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	6.3	6.3	28.6	13.3	33.3	40.0	28.6
Halton (R.M.)	21.2	21.3	19.1	24.5	22.1	28.5	27.4	34.3	32.9	27.5	24.9	25.0	34.2	40.2	40.1	39.9	41.7
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.0	24.8	22.3	28.6	29.3	31.8	30.5	29.6	26.8	31.4	30.3	34.9	34.0	44.3	47.9	48.4	49.3
Muskoka (D.M.)	18.1	26.9	23.0	31.7	27.0	21.5	27.2	33.3	28.8	27.4	28.7	39.0	30.3	32.4	42.6	47.5	47.3
Niagara (R.M.)	15.9	19.2	18.3	18.8	20.6	20.0	24.2	29.6	25.1	30.0	26.0	28.4	30.4	33.9	35.1	45.9	47.4
Northumberland	18.7	20.6	17.9	26.7	24.6	21.9	24.1	17.8	23.6	22.3	23.3	26.1	23.4	28.0	25.5	50.5	40.2
Peel (R.M.)	25.6	26.9	26.7	28.6	33.6	36.7	35.5	42.5	36.2	33.7	28.0	29.7	34.7	38.1	38.3	43.4	46.6
Peterborough	18.2	25.2	22.3	25.5	27.3	30.8	30.5	38.4	32.4	32.8	28.2	38.2	35.2	42.1	46.2	48.5	49.2
Simcoe	15.9	21.7	24.1	25.4	27.5	28.3	28.1	31.7	36.0	32.7	32.4	33.8	31.7	34.8	45.0	45.1	53.7
Toronto (M.M.)	24.9	27.9	27.4	28.8	31.1	34.7	35.3	36.3	32.6	26.3	32.2	32.8	35.4	40.8	39.8	46.1	50.3
Victoria	18.4	22.5	20.7	25.5	23.2	26.8	26.3	25.6	23.2	30.5	16.4	25.7	31.9	44.1	34.8	41.8	50.0
Waterloo (R.M.)	16.8	14.0	18.8	18.2	21.7	26.0	26.3	27.0	24.5	26.2	26.6	27.2	30.0	33.5	37.3	39.1	49.2
Wellington	16.1	21.2	13.9	23.1	18.6	22.5	22.4	23.2	22.8	28.6	25.5	29.3	36.4	35.8	27.6	36.6	41.1
York (R.M.)	24.9	28.1	27.5	28.9	31.3	34.8	31.5	30.2	37.2	32.2	33.7	31.9	31.7	44.4	39.0	45.8	53.7

TABLE 8

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO UNMARRIED TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 AND UNDER) AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, TO WOMEN (19 AND UNDER) ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONCLUDED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO																	
Bruce	15.0	11.9	18.4	35.1	30.0	19.6	28.8	21.7	31.6	24.2	24.5	29.5	20.4	35.2	37.5	45.5	37.8
Elgin	14.9	17.8	20.0	20.1	15.5	27.8	21.2	24.8	21.1	24.5	20.7	25.5	32.6	34.9	31.2	32.1	38.0
Essex	17.4	19.6	19.2	15.5	20.8	19.6	18.9	23.6	22.2	23.6	24.1	29.7	30.9	36.1	34.3	43.3	43.1
Grey	12.7	22.7	23.0	19.3	16.9	18.8	19.4	26.0	25.2	18.2	32.1	30.1	35.2	31.4	34.9	37.6	30.8
Huron	12.9	19.0	10.1	12.5	18.9	20.4	20.0	26.5	25.7	17.7	18.2	13.6	20.0	17.2	25.7	21.2	33.3
Kent	21.8	26.3	30.9	33.2	32.6	35.8	38.1	38.0	34.2	30.3	35.1	28.2	35.6	33.3	31.8	34.8	41.0
Lambton	16.4	15.4	17.7	18.8	21.0	18.8	19.9	22.8	26.3	24.7	25.3	27.5	32.8	36.6	34.5	46.9	43.1
Middlesex	22.8	24.1	24.7	27.8	29.7	28.3	30.3	34.0	36.7	33.7	31.4	35.7	35.2	41.8	42.5	49.9	45.2
Oxford	12.0	15.2	16.8	14.2	11.7	20.4	20.5	20.8	27.7	21.7	24.0	25.0	27.2	29.1	31.2	32.5	32.3
Perth	17.3	24.4	19.6	15.3	24.6	19.1	20.5	20.3	18.0	22.8	21.4	28.5	23.3	28.0	36.4	40.7	27.8
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO																	
Algoma	14.2	21.2	20.7	26.1	22.7	29.0	31.3	25.5	33.0	31.6	31.9	28.7	41.5	42.0	45.5	50.0	49.4
Cochrane	15.2	12.8	19.4	15.7	19.5	18.9	23.4	27.2	25.6	28.1	30.2	28.3	33.4	35.2	39.7	47.3	49.0
Manitoulin	26.1	27.0	42.1	32.5	31.4	46.2	31.6	37.1	53.1	52.9	62.5	58.1	60.9	67.3	61.7	59.0	72.5
Nipissing	17.4	17.4	19.1	23.6	26.6	28.9	28.4	25.0	24.6	40.2	37.3	40.8	44.5	43.9	53.5	56.4	53.1
Parry Sound	22.2	15.4	14.3	27.1	26.6	30.5	32.1	33.7	27.9	25.3	40.3	38.6	28.1	36.1	54.5	51.1	52.8
Sudbury (R.M.)	15.0	17.9	15.9	19.4	16.8	17.1	19.2	19.5	20.8	22.7	29.0	30.7	31.3	37.4	36.7	48.3	48.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	14.5	18.9	16.4	20.3	16.9	17.1	19.2	19.8	21.0	23.2	29.5	22.6	29.1	44.9	40.0	45.8	47.6
Timiskaming	13.0	10.6	21.8	23.1	14.9	19.4	24.5	22.9	22.9	29.5	30.8	20.8	38.8	25.9	36.5	49.1	49.1
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO																	
Kenora	27.7	27.6	33.2	34.0	35.2	37.8	34.5	37.7	37.9	37.5	42.1	41.5	51.6	47.0	48.7	52.4	57.6
Rainy River	22.2	25.0	19.2	24.2	23.0	26.8	32.9	31.6	26.4	22.0	28.7	41.1	38.8	40.9	50.0	50.6	57.6
Thunder Bay	25.8	20.4	28.0	28.4	24.2	31.2	34.7	37.3	31.9	31.3	33.0	36.1	41.6	44.1	50.3	53.2	52.8
TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	20.1	22.5	22.9	24.8	26.2	28.6	29.8	31.9	29.6	29.2	30.2	31.8	34.9	38.6	40.8	45.2	47.6

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

TABLE 9

INDEX OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATE, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1979
(ONTARIO = 100) (CONTINUED)

	ALL MOTHERS (15-44)				TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 & UNDER)			
	1966	1971	1976	1979	1966	1971	1976	1979
EASTERN ONTARIO								
Dundas	79.7	76.9	68.4	120.2	68.5	66.2	74.1	110.5
Frontenac	100.0	103.1	107.9	115.5	91.1	109.2	94.3	89.1
Glengarry	60.9	18.5	82.9	65.5	62.9	82.1	97.2	94.5
Grenville	121.9	115.4	110.6	103.6	108.5	84.5	104.7	109.2
Hastings	84.4	101.5	106.6	122.6	91.6	93.6	97.7	105.0
Lanark	67.2	146.2	121.1	102.4	74.6	113.9	107.0	101.5
Leeds	81.2	84.6	93.4	103.6	86.3	62.5	79.5	116.8
Lennox & Addington	54.7	81.5	63.2	82.1	54.8	75.7	72.3	71.2
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	118.7	120.0	111.8	95.2	145.9	138.2	134.5	121.8
Prescott	59.4	70.8	50.0	126.2	104.0	81.4	44.6	116.8
Prince Edward	45.3	106.2	155.3	120.2	59.7	86.5	110.4	90.1
Renfrew	76.6	87.7	119.7	107.1	91.9	92.2	101.8	100.6
Russell	34.4	66.2	64.5	33.3	53.6	96.6	129.5	140.1
Stormont	92.2	92.3	119.7	136.9	72.2	89.5	90.2	100.8
CENTRAL ONTARIO								
Brant	95.3	95.4	111.8	122.6	88.7	83.8	94.8	90.3
Dufferin	37.5	93.8	53.9	71.4	36.7	102.7	78.2	76.9
Durham (R.M.)	60.9	83.1	76.3	70.2	57.3	101.4	88.6	90.1
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	87.5	81.5	77.6	73.4	68.5	67.9	86.0	75.8
Haliburton	62.5	136.9	69.7	90.5	173.0	84.5	34.5	60.0
Halton (R.M.)	65.6	60.0	51.3	46.4	99.8	111.1	104.1	87.6
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	110.9	86.2	110.6	103.6	115.3	90.5	114.8	103.6
Muskoka (D.M.)	139.1	102.2	94.7	110.7	127.8	97.3	83.6	99.4
Niagara (R.M.)	73.4	81.5	80.3	89.3	75.8	84.8	87.8	99.6
Northumberland	100.0	86.2	78.8	94.0	107.7	79.7	72.5	84.5
Peel (R.M.)	92.2	76.9	53.9	66.7	115.3	122.3	98.7	97.9
Peterborough	98.4	109.2	93.4	98.8	102.8	109.5	109.1	103.4
Simcoe	106.3	120.0	94.7	107.1	102.4	121.6	90.2	112.8
Toronto (M.M.)	121.9	113.8	111.8	108.3	116.1	110.1	105.7	105.7
Victoria	121.9	81.5	98.7	94.0	102.8	78.4	114.2	105.0
Waterloo	68.8	73.8	78.8	89.3	73.4	82.8	86.8	103.4
Wellington	71.9	61.5	77.6	76.2	93.1	77.0	92.7	86.3
York (R.M.)	120.3	87.7	56.7	58.3	116.5	125.7	115.0	112.8

TABLE 9

INDEX OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATE, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1979
(ONTARIO = 100) (CONCLUDED)

	ALL MOTHERS (15-44)				TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 & UNDER			
	1966	1971	1976	1979	1966	1971	1976	1979
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO								
Bruce	68.8	112.3	76.3	63.1	141.5	106.8	91.2	79.4
Elgin	76.7	75.4	73.7	85.7	81.0	71.3	90.4	79.8
Essex	75.0	78.5	100.0	94.0	62.5	75.0	93.5	90.5
Grey	81.3	78.5	80.3	71.4	77.8	85.1	81.3	64.7
Huron	39.1	67.7	44.7	50.0	50.4	86.8	44.6	70.0
Kent	139.1	112.3	90.8	98.8	133.9	115.5	86.3	86.1
Lambton	67.2	81.5	96.1	85.7	75.8	88.9	94.8	90.5
Middlesex	100.0	101.5	98.7	100.0	112.1	124.0	108.3	95.0
Oxford	54.7	73.8	71.1	76.2	57.3	93.6	75.4	67.9
Perth	50.0	53.8	63.2	56.0	61.7	60.8	72.5	58.4
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO								
Algoma	104.6	121.5	151.3	139.3	105.2	111.5	108.8	103.8
Cochrane	71.9	121.5	136.8	157.1	63.3	86.5	91.2	102.9
Manitoulin	195.3	275.4	452.6	398.8	131.0	179.4	159.8	152.7
Nipissing	101.6	103.1	138.2	147.6	95.2	83.1	138.6	111.6
Parry Sound	123.4	95.4	117.0	141.7	109.3	94.3	93.5	110.9
Sudbury (R.M.)	78.1	78.5	97.4	104.8	78.2	70.3	96.9	100.8
Sudbury (T.D.)	76.6	78.5	176.3	158.3	67.7	70.9	116.3	100.0
Timiskaming	98.4	100.0	118.4	169.0	68.1	77.4	67.1	103.[illegible]
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO								
Kenora	204.7	253.4	275.0	276.2	141.9	128.0	121.8	121.0
Rainy River	129.7	166.2	214.5	211.9	97.6	89.2	106.0	121.0
Thunder Bay	110.9	143.1	167.1	142.9	112.9	107.8	114.2	110.9
TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

FIGURE 1(A) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979(CANADA= 100)

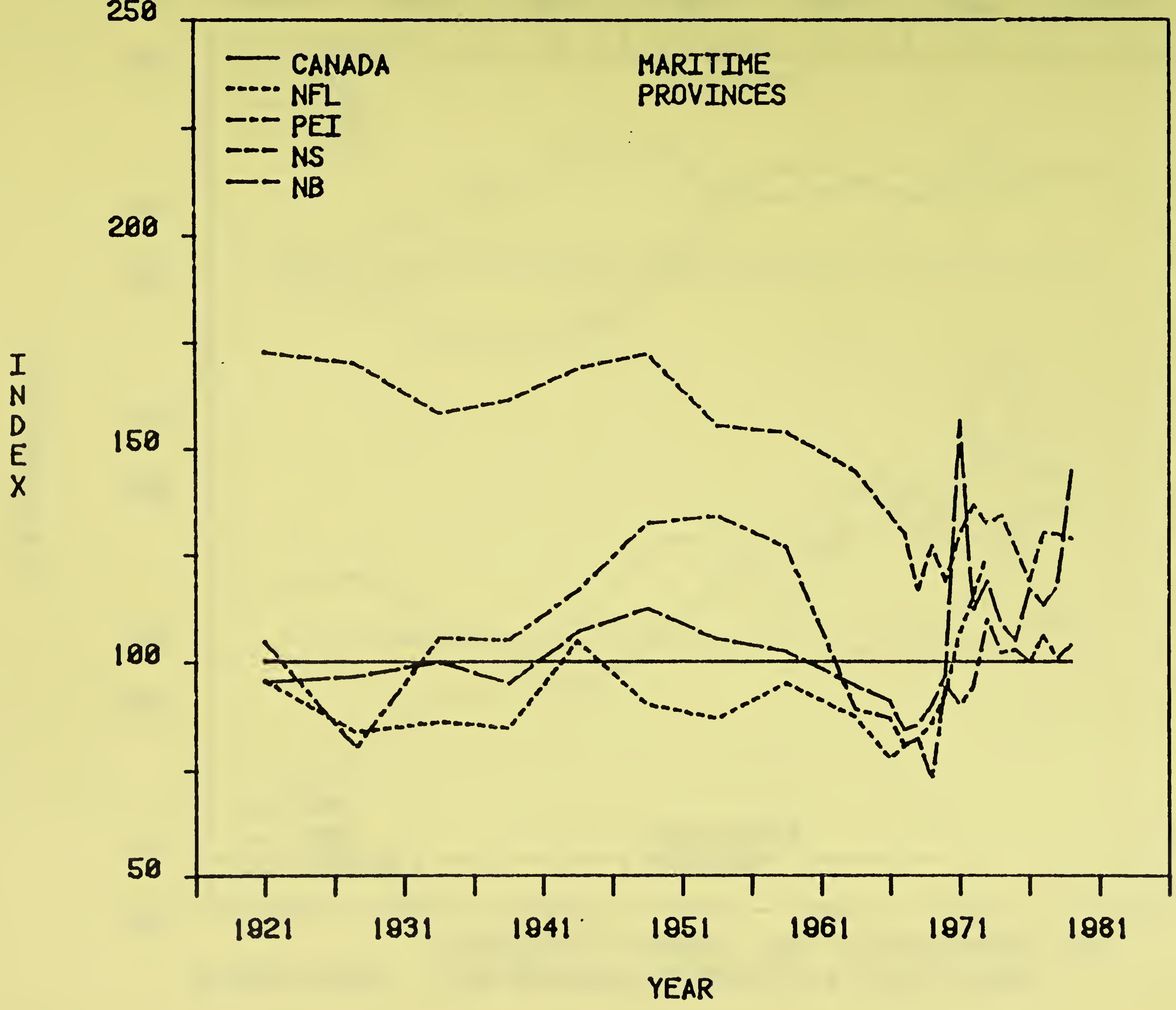


FIGURE 1(B) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1978(CANADA= 100)

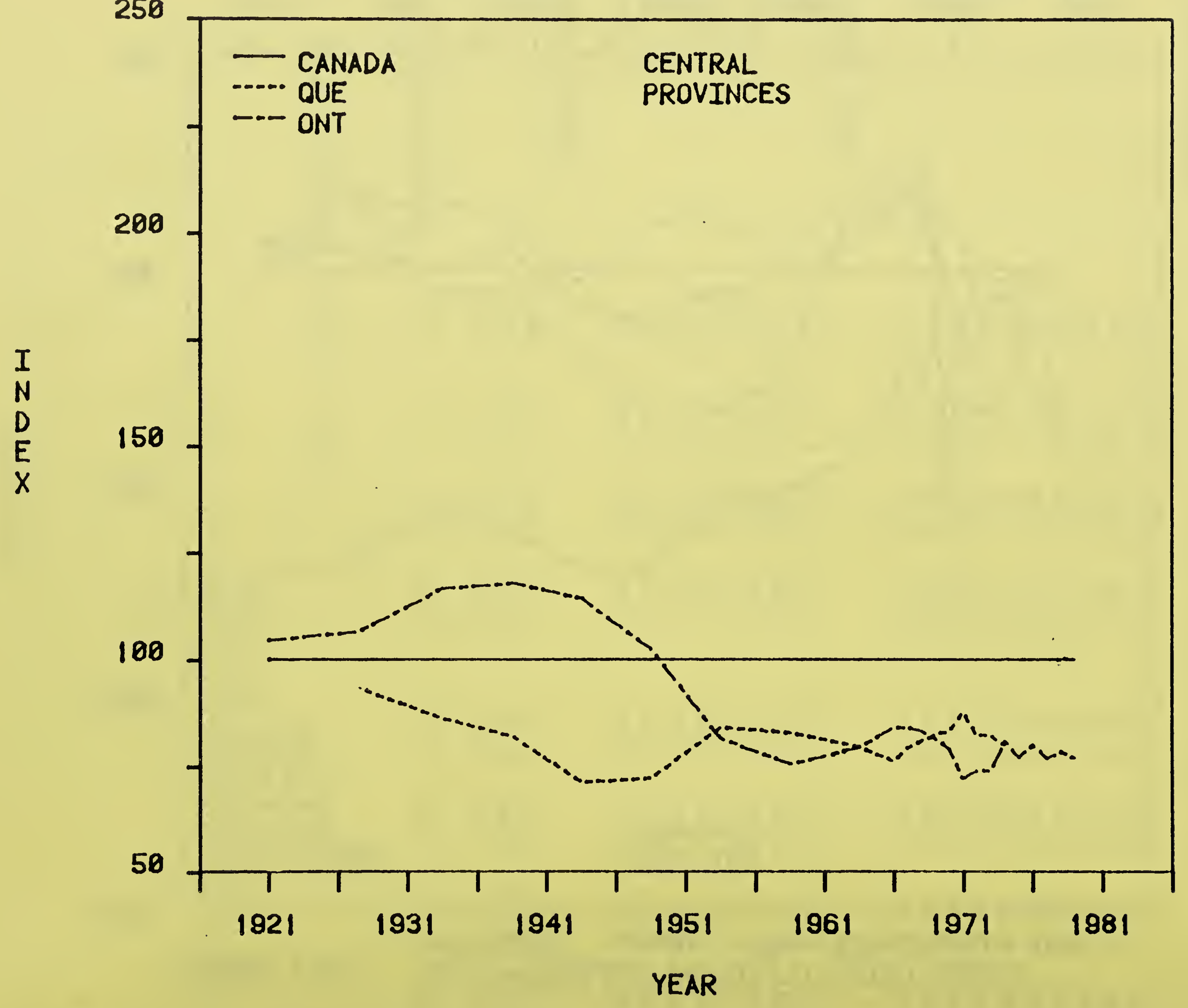


FIGURE 1(C) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, PRAIRIE PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979(CANADA= 100)

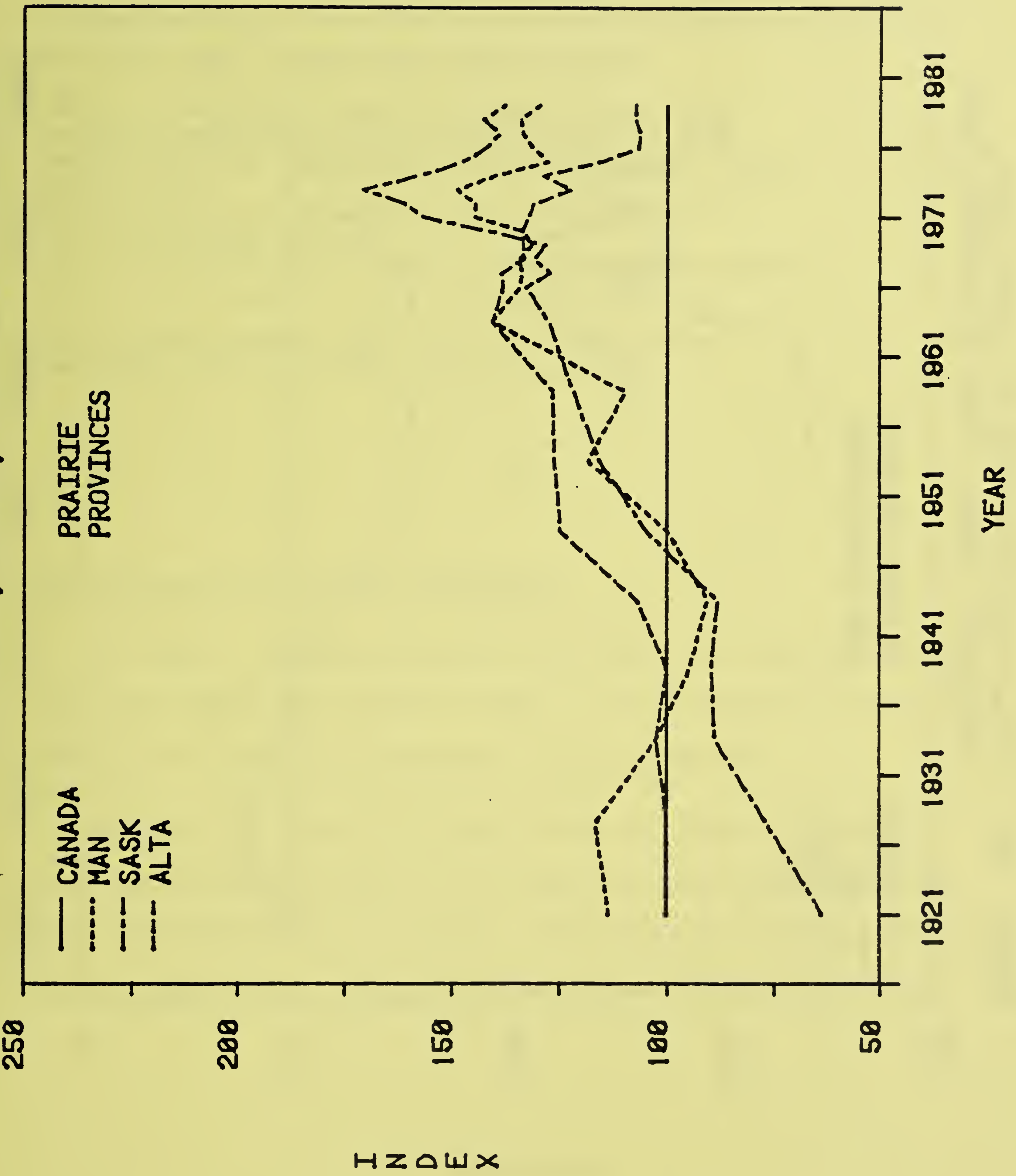
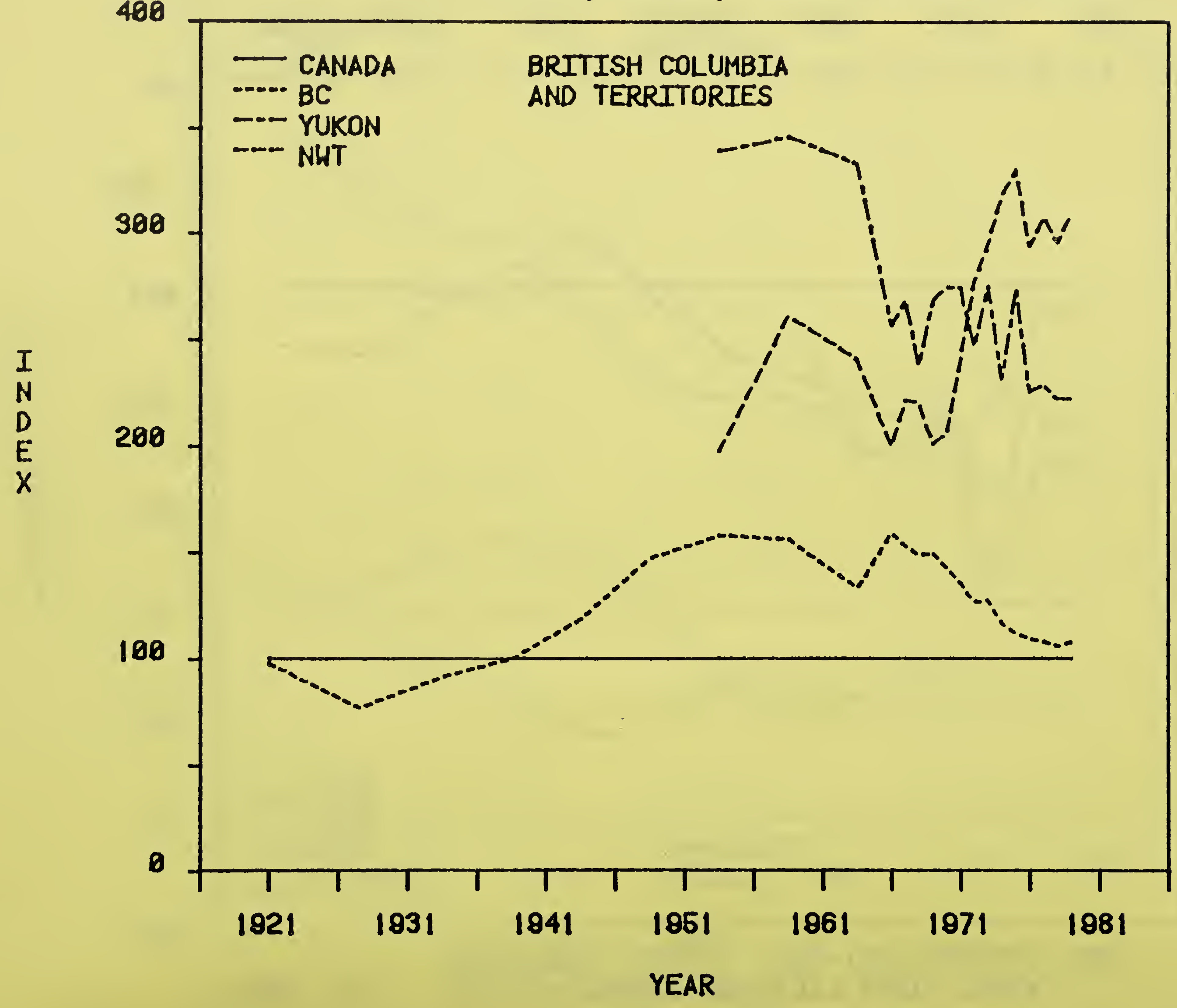


FIGURE 1(D) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979(CANADA= 100)



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The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on April 1, 1982 was 8,681,200.

VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During April 1982, there were 10,273 births in Ontario as compared to 10,131 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 142 births, or 1.4%. The number of births during the January-April 1982 period amounted to 40,454, as compared to 42,097 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,643, or 3.9%. The number of births for the year ending with April 1982 was 120,745, as compared to 126,006 for the same period a year earlier, showing a decline of 5,261, or 4.2%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population in April 1982 was 14.0, down from 14.7 in April last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in April 1982 was 5,209, as compared to 5,026 in April 1981, showing an increase of 183 deaths, or 3.6%. The number of deaths for the January-April period 1982 amounted to 22,274, as compared to 22,885 during the same period last year, for a decline of 611 deaths, or 2.7%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, was 62,983 as compared to 63,410 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 427 deaths, or 0.7%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3 in April 1982, down from 7.4 in April last year.

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Ontario
Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	APRIL				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL					JANUARY-APRIL			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION			NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,273	10,131	142	1.4	120,745	126,006	14.0	14.7	14.6	40,454	42,097	-1,643	-3.9
Deaths	5,209	5,026	183	3.6	62,983	63,410	7.3	7.4	7.4	22,274	22,885	-611	-2.7
Natural Increase	5,064	5,105	-41	-0.8	57,762	62,596	6.7	7.3	7.2	18,180	19,212	-1,032	-5.4
Marriages	3,339	3,346	-7	-0.2	67,134	73,374	7.8	8.5	8.5	12,226	13,244	-1,018	-7.7
Divorces	2,499	2,015	484	24.0	25,820	21,303	3.0	2.5	2.6	7,998	6,815	1,183	17.4
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of October 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,650.3	8,589.1	8,526.5	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in April 1982 amounted to 5,064, as compared to 5,105 in April last year, for a decrease of 41, or 0.8%. Natural increase during the January-April period 1982 amounted to 18,180, as compared to 19,212 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,032, or 5.4%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with April 1982 added 57,762 persons to Ontario's population, as compared to 62,596 during the same period last year, for a decline of 4,834, or 7.7%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population in April 1982 was 6.7, down from 7.3 in April last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,339 marriages celebrated in April 1982, as compared to 3,346 in the same month last year, for a decline of seven marriages, or 0.2%. During the January-April period 1982 there were 12,226 marriages contracted as compared to 13,244 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,018, or 7.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, there were 67,134 marriages as compared to 73,374 for the same period last year, for a decline of 6,240 marriages, or 8.5%.

DIVORCES. In April 1982, there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 2,015 in April 1982, showing an increase of 484, or 24.0%. During the January-April period 1982, there were 7,998 divorces recorded, as compared to 6,815 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 1,183, or 17.4%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, there were 25,820 divorces as compared to 21,303 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 4,517, or 21.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

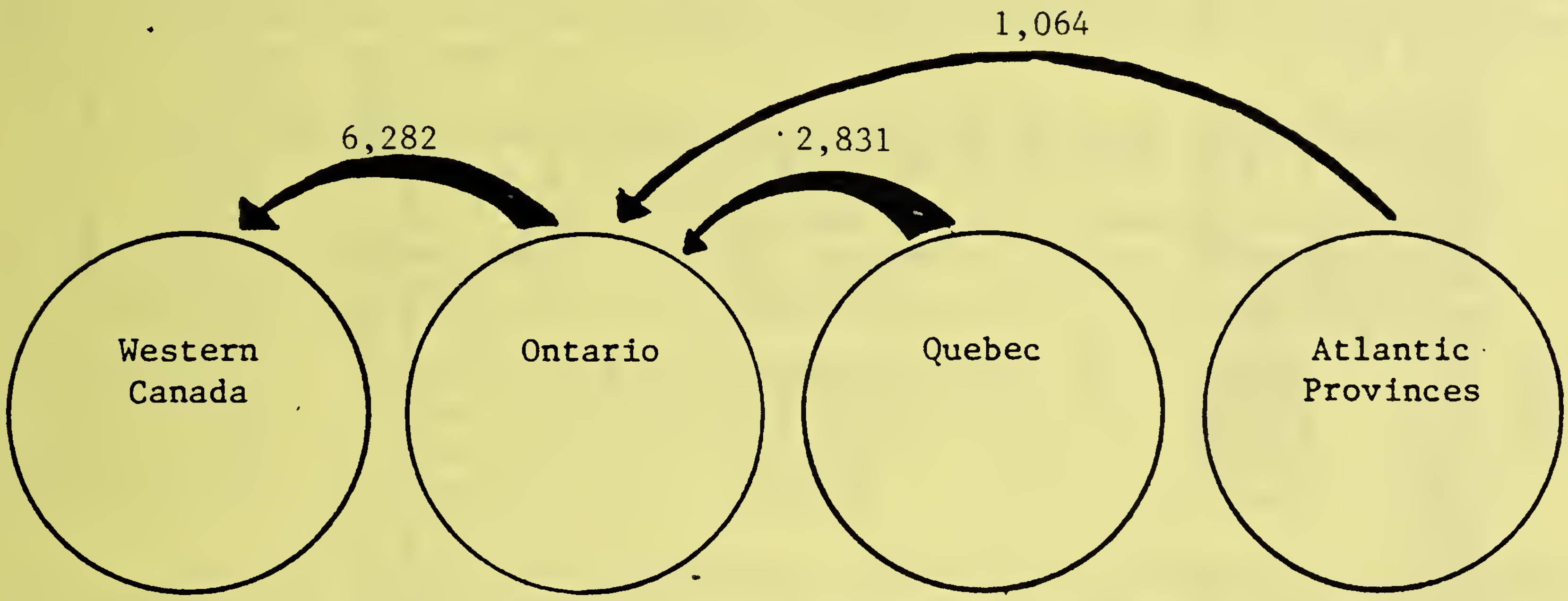
	April		12 months ended with April					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,339	3,346	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,499	2,015	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
Mar.	-1,202	1,071	594	463
Jan.-Mar. (3) Months 1982	-6,282	2,831	1,064	-2,387



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During March 1982, Ontario gained an estimated 463 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,722 migrants: 594 from the Atlantic Provinces, 1,071 from Quebec, and 57 from Manitoba. We lost 1,259 migrants to the following provinces: 882 to Alberta, 303 to British Columbia, and 74 to Saskatchewan.

During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, Ontario lost 19,759 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,026 persons from: Quebec 9,617, Newfoundland 768, Prince Edward Island 195, and New Brunswick 446. We lost 30,785 migrants to: Alberta 18,588, British Columbia 8,115, Manitoba 1,566, Saskatchewan 1,249, Nova Scotia 481, and the Yukon and NWT 786.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 was a net loss of 23,224 migrants. The net loss for the month of March 1981 amounted to 421 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MARCH, JANUARY-MARCH AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH, 1982

	MARCH, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH, 1982			JANUARY-MARCH, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	37	98	135	219	549	768	180	295	475
Prince Edward Island	1	364	365	-60	255	195	-20	402	382
Nova Scotia	45	-20	25	9	-490	-481	142	-95	47
New Brunswick	41	28	69	217	229	446	37	123	160
Quebec	210	861	1,071	2,904	6,713	9,617	688	2,143	2,831
Manitoba	-5	62	57	-153	-1,413	-1,566	-63	-355	-418
Saskatchewan	-8	-66	-74	-315	-934	-1,249	-83	-188	-271
Alberta	-120	-762	-882	-5,115	-13,473	-18,588	-1,037	-1,914	-2,951
British Columbia	69	-372	-303	-666	-7,449	-8,115	-94	-2,460	-2,554
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-3	3	-	-138	-648	-786	-30	-58	-88
Total Received	267	196	463	-3,098	-16,661	-19,759	-280	-2,107	-2,387

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1982

EVALUATION OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTY AS OF JUNE 1, 1981

The recently published final results of the 1981 Census for the province of Ontario and the counties, allow us to evaluate the performance of the 1978 series of population projections prepared by Central Statistical Services. A brief overview of this evaluation is presented in this article.

Out of the total range of 16 projections in the series, we released four projections which we felt were most likely to follow population trends during the 1976-81 period and possibly to the year 1986. The horizon of these projections was extended to 2001 and to 2031. However as the reliability of any projection decreases with the overall time span, it follows that after 1986 the use of the projections should be treated with some care.

The parameters of the four most likely projections are as follows:

Designation	Assumed level of fertility	Assumed annual level of net external migration	Assumed annual level of net intraprovincial migration
LF30 (.54)	Low*	30,000	High
LF30 (.27)	Low	30,000	Low
LF10 (.54)	Low	10,000	High
LF10 (.27)	Low	10,000	Low

Mortality was assumed to decline slowly but at different rates for each chronological age (0-85) by sex, and this assumption applies to all projections in the 1978 series.

The first stage of our evaluation deals with the projections for the province. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the results, and compare the projections for 1981 with the 1981 Census counts. At first glance, it is easy to note that the LF10 projection is closest to the census results, showing a difference of 996 people, while the LF30 differs from the 1981 Census by 105,800, or 1.2%.

The summary of the components of population change shown at the bottom of the tables, indicates the difference between the projected performance of each component and the actual trend. It is evident that the migration assumption played the decisive role in the performance of respective projections.

In the case of the LF30 projection, the migration component produced a "surplus" of 92,928, whereas in the case of LF10 the results show a "deficit" of 7,072 people, for a combined difference between these two assumptions of 100,000, which is exactly the annual difference in the assumed levels of net migration: 20,000, multiplied by five years. It is clear that the assumed annual 30,000 net migration was a correct one at the time we started our projections in 1976, and that the assumption was holding during the 1976-77 and 1977-78 projection years when the actual migration levels were 28,110 and 29,368 respectively and very close to the assumed levels. The sudden drop in net migration to Ontario, both in that from abroad and in that from the other provinces, created a deficit of 1,209 in 1978-79, a surplus of 10,885 in 1979-80, and a deficit of 10,082 in 1980-81. Thus the total intake of migrants during the 1976-81 period amounted only to 57,072, which translates into an average of 11,414 migrants, quite close to our 10,000 net migration assumption.

---

*Low Fertility = gradual decline from 1.80 Total Fertility Rate in 1976 to 1.66 in 1981 and 1.58 in 1986.

Owing to the importance of migration on the future population growth of Ontario, the question arises, "What will be the net intake of migrants into the province in the next five years, as well as in the following twenty years thereafter?"

On the basis of the remarks of the Federal Minister of Employment and Immigration before the Standing Committee on Labour, Manpower and Immigration on April 1, 1982, we may expect a gross inflow of 55,000 immigrants annually between 1982 and 1984 (inclusive), which will produce a net intake of some 10,000 migrants annually if present emigration and out-migration to other provinces trends continue. Ontario may return to the traditional level of 30,000 net in-migration annually when economic conditions improve and the attraction of the western provinces mitigates. Thus, users of our projections should take both of these possibilities into account.

The performance of the natural increase component of population changes is within the accepted level of divergence in the whole range of our population projection series, i.e. below 5.0%. It was 2.7% in LF10 and 4.2% in LF30 projection. The projected number of births is somewhat higher than the actual by 1.9% in the LF10 projection, and 3.4% in the LF30 projection. The projected number of births is somewhat higher than the actual by 1.9% in the LF10 projection, and 3.4% in the LF30 projection. The number of deaths is also slightly overstated in both projections.

Of interest is the disparity in the divergence from the actual trends between the LF10 and LF30 projections. The possible reason for this divergence can be attributed to the assumption (for lack of concrete evidence) that mortality and fertility among the immigrant population is the same as that of the resident population. It is obvious that this is not the case, and in our next series of population projections, the mortality and fertility levels assigned to immigrants will be slightly lower.

Regional and County Projections

In order to ascertain the performance of our population projections at the county and regional level, we have applied several statistical tests to the results shown in Table 5. For lack of space, we provide only comparisons between the 1981 Census results and the LF10 projections which has the best overall performance of the series as shown in the following tabulation:

Population Projections for Ontario by County, 1981, Compared with 1981 Census Results

	Percentage Errors			
	LF30 (.27)	LF30 (.54)	LF10 (.27)	LF10 (.54)
Mean Absolute Percentage Errors	3.28 (2.78)	4.05 (3.02)	3.04 (2.81)	3.81 (3.01)
Mean Percentage Algebraic Errors	3.27 (2.78)	4.03 (3.03)	3.04 (2.81)	3.97 (3.12)

Note: Numbers in the parentheses are standard deviations.

This table shows the means of the percentage differences between the projected and enumerated (census) figures by the various sets of assumptions used for the projections. Although these differences may be caused by enumeration error as well as estimation error, we shall call them percentage errors for the estimates. The mean absolute percentage error is the average when the sign of the error is not included. The mean algebraic error is the average when the sign of the error is included. This provides a measure of the bias of the level of assumptions. A mean algebraic percentage error equal to zero indicates a lack of bias, while positive or negative error indicates a bias towards over- or under- estimation.

All the four sets of assumptions show a tendency toward overestimation. The third set (LF10:.27) produced more accurate projections than the other three sets of assumptions. Not only are the mean percentage errors small, but the variation around the mean is small as well, when internal migration at 0.27% of Ontario's population is used for the projections. In other words, with this level of internal migration, errors are concentrated within a small range.

Table 6 groups the counties by the degree of error in projected figures when compared with enumerated (census) population in 1981. These errors are absolute errors. They are percentage differences between projected and enumerated population when the sign of the error is not included. Only nine of the 53 counties reveal error of higher than 5.0%. One will suspect that projections of populations of smaller areas are more likely to result in a higher level of errors. Table 7 lists separately the enumerated population of counties with absolute error below 1.0%, and those with absolute error of 5.0%. As we can see, there are counties with small as well as large populations which show absolute error of less than 1.0%. The value of the coefficient of correlation between population size and error level is -.08. Though the value of correlation is very small, nonetheless the negative direction of the correlation is revealing. It shows that population projection of counties with smaller populations have some tendency to result in higher errors.

The Regional Municipality of Peel and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury show very high errors in their projected populations. These two areas represent a special case. Peel (R.M.) received a larger share of population than we expected as a result of intraprovincial migration and therefore its population was underestimated. Sudbury (R.M.) lost some population due to economic changes in the region and therefore its population was overestimated. These two areas did not follow the assumed trend. We correlated errors with population size, excluding Peel (R.M.) and Sudbury (R.M.), and the value of the coefficient of correlation improved to -.14.

We may conclude this evaluation with the observation that, overall, the projections are good. The LF10 (.27) projection is excellent, despite the magnitude of errors in two areas (R.M. Peel: -12.9%; R.M. Sudbury: +11.7%), and the less than acceptable results in seven other counties, which show errors between 5.0% and 10.0%.

The scrutiny of the results of our projections also show that projections for subprovincial areas perform best in areas which are growing or declining slowly, and the performance is worst in areas where population change occurs rapidly as in Peel (R.M.) or in areas which are affected by unforeseen external events, as, for example, in Sudbury (R.M.).

Table 3

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED* POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981

ITEM	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	DIFFERENCE: PROJECTED - ACTUAL	
			Number	Percent
June 1, 1976 (Census)	8,264,465	8,264,465	-	-
Births	122,699	123,647	948	0.8
Deaths	60,274	59,531	-743	-1.2
Natural Increase	62,425	64,116	1,691	2.7
Net Migration	28,110	10,000	-18,110	-64.4
Total Growth	90,535	74,116	-16,419	-18.1
June 1, 1977	8,355,000	8,338,581	-16,419	-0.2
Births	121,973	124,418	2,445	2.0
Deaths	62,041	61,088	-953	-1.5
Natural Increase	59,932	63,330	3,398	5.7
Net Migration	29,368	10,000	-19,368	-66.0
Total Growth	89,300	73,330	-15,970	-17.9
June 1, 1978	8,444,300	8,411,911	-32,389	-0.4
Births	121,686	125,344	3,658	3.0
Deaths	60,277	62,642	2,365	3.9
Natural Increase	61,409	62,702	1,293	2.1
Net Migration	-1,209	10,000	11,209	-
Total Growth	60,200	72,702	12,502	20.8
June 1, 1979	8,504,500	8,484,613	-19,887	-0.2
Births	121,785	125,432	3,647	3.0
Deaths	62,770	64,007	1,237	2.0
Natural Increase	59,015	61,425	2,410	4.1
Net Migration	10,885	10,000	-885	-8.1
Total Growth	69,900	71,425	1,525	2.2
June 1, 1980	8,574,400	8,556,038	-18,362	-0.2
Births	124,922	125,581	659	0.5
Deaths	64,133	65,516	1,383	2.2
Natural Increase	60,789	60,065	-724	-1.2
Net Migration	-10,082	10,000	20,082	-
Total Growth	50,707	70,065	19,358	38.2
June 1, 1981 (Census)	8,625,107	8,626,103	996	0.0

SUMMARY: 1976-1981

June 1, 1976	8,264,465	8,264,465	-	-
Births	613,065	624,422	11,357	1.9
Deaths	309,495	312,784	3,289	1.1
Natural Increase	303,570	311,638	8,068	2.7
Net Migration	57,072	50,000	-7,072	-12.4
Total Growth	360,642	361,638	996	0.3
June 1, 1981	8,625,107	8,626,103	996	0.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981
Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of the Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1981.

* Low Fertility; 10,000 net external migration.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.
May, 1982

Table 4

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED* POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981

ITEM	ACTUAL		PROJECTED		PROJECTED-ACTUAL	
					Number	Percent
June 1, 1976 (Census)	8,264,465		8,264,465		-	-
Births	122,699		124,334		1,635	1.3
Deaths	60,274		60,285		11	0.0
Natural Increase		62,425		64,049	1,624	2.6
Net Migration		28,110		30,000	1,890	6.7
Total Growth		90,535		94,049	3,514	3.9
June 1, 1977	8,355,000		8,358,514		3,514	0.0
Births	121,973		126,424		4,451	3.7
Deaths	62,041		62,185		144	0.2
Natural Increase		59,932		64,239	4,307	7.2
Net Migration		29,368		30,000	632	2.2
Total Growth		89,300		94,239	4,939	5.5
June 1, 1978	8,444,300		8,452,753		8,453	0.1
Births	121,686		127,141		5,455	4.5
Deaths	60,277		63,537		3,260	5.4
Natural Increase		61,409		63,604	2,195	3.6
Net Migration		-1,209		30,000	31,209	-
Total Growth		60,200		93,604	33,404	55.5
June 1, 1979	8,504,500		8,546,357		41,857	0.5
Births	121,785		127,617		5,832	4.8
Deaths	62,770		64,901		2,131	3.4
Natural Increase		59,015		62,716	3,701	6.3
Net Migration		10,885		30,000	19,115	175.6
Total Growth		69,900		92,716	22,816	32.6
June 1, 1980	8,574,400		8,639,073		64,673	0.8
Births	124,922		128,297		3,375	2.7
Deaths	64,133		66,484		2,351	3.7
Natural Increase		60,789		61,813	1,024	1.7
Net Migration		-10,082		30,000	40,082	-
Total Growth		50,707		91,813	41,106	81.1
June 1, 1981 (Census)	8,625,107		8,730,886		105,779	1.2

SUMMARY: 1976-1981

June 1, 1976	8,264,465		8,264,465		-	-
Births	613,065		633,813		20,748	3.4
Deaths	309,495		317,392		7,897	2.6
Natural Increase		303,570		316,421	12,851	4.2
Net Migration		57,072		150,000	92,928	162.8
Total Growth		360,642		466,421	105,779	29.3
June 1, 1981	8,625,107		8,730,886		105,779	1.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981.
Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of the Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1981

* Low Fertility; 30,000 net external migration.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.
May, 1982

Table 5

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

REGION/COUNTY	ACTUAL						PROJECTED					DIFFERENCE	
	CENSUS POPULATION 1976	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER	TOTAL GROWTH %	CENSUS POPULATION 1981	POPULATION* 1981	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER	TOTAL GROWTH %	PROJECTED-ACTUAL POPULATION 1981 NUMBER	PROJECTED-ACTUAL POPULATION 1981 %
EASTERN ONTARIO	1,149,299	34,211	1,736	35,947	3.1	1,185,246	1,193,668	42,216	2,153	44,369	3.9	8,422	0.7
Dundas	18,507	466	-27	439	2.4	18,946	17,965	181	-723	-542	-2.9	-981	-5.2
Frontenac	108,052	3,409	-3,328	81	0.1	108,133	112,668	4,732	-116	4,616	4.3	4,535	4.2
Glengarry	19,270	281	703	984	5.1	20,254	19,387	398	-281	117	0.6	-867	-4.3
Grenville	26,025	529	622	1,151	4.4	27,176	26,951	261	665	926	3.6	-225	-0.8
Hastings	105,837	3,029	-1,983	1,046	1.0	106,883	109,912	3,320	755	4,075	3.9	3,029	2.8
Lanark	44,197	667	812	1,479	3.3	45,676	43,863	31	-365	-334	-0.8	-1,813	-4.0
Leeds	52,579	930	256	1,186	2.3	53,765	53,637	437	621	1,058	2.0	-128	-0.2
Lennox & Addington	32,633	1,208	-801	407	1.2	33,040	33,214	938	-357	581	1.8	174	0.5
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	520,533	17,561	8,755	26,316	5.1	546,849	547,576	24,212	2,831	27,043	5.2	727	0.1
Prescott	29,100	694	571	1,265	4.3	30,365	30,582	1,048	434	1,482	5.1	217	0.7
Prince Edward	22,559	382	-605	-223	-1.0	22,336	22,684	186	-61	125	0.6	348	1.6
Renfrew	89,099	2,433	-4,048	-1,615	-1.8	87,484	90,826	3,354	-1,627	1,727	1.9	3,342	3.8
Russell	19,735	1,083	1,594	2,677	13.6	22,412	21,787	1,191	861	2,052	10.4	-625	-2.8
Stormont	61,173	1,539	-785	754	1.2	61,927	62,616	1,927	-484	1,443	2.4	689	1.1
CENTRAL ONTARIO	5,050,849	189,807	106,808	296,615	5.9	5,347,464	5,286,181	194,253	41,079	235,332	4.7	-61,283	-1.1
Brant	99,099	3,329	1,999	5,328	5.4	104,427	103,289	2,376	1,814	4,190	4.2	-1,138	-1.1
Dufferin	28,528	1,396	1,221	2,617	9.2	31,145	32,558	1,144	2,886	4,030	14.1	1,413	4.5
Durham (R.M.)	247,473	13,760	22,406	36,166	14.6	283,639	269,536	12,226	9,837	22,063	8.9	-14,103	-5.0
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	89,252	2,615	-2,411	204	0.2	89,456	91,995	1,776	967	2,743	3.1	2,539	2.8
Haliburton	10,795	56	510	566	5.2	11,361	11,230	-122	557	435	4.0	-131	-1.2
Halton (R.M.)	228,497	10,345	15,041	25,386	11.1	253,883	249,175	11,982	8,696	20,678	9.0	-4,708	-1.9
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	409,490	11,373	-9,418	1,955	0.5	411,445	421,349	12,025	-166	11,859	2.9	9,904	2.4
Muskoka (D.M.)	36,691	556	1,123	1,679	4.6	38,370	38,093	37	1,365	1,402	3.8	-277	-0.7
Niagara (R.M.)	365,438	8,915	-6,065	2,850	0.8	368,288	376,444	8,551	2,455	11,006	3.0	8,156	2.2
Northumberland	64,441	1,349	-824	525	0.8	64,966	66,267	336	1,490	1,826	2.8	1,301	2.0
Peel (R.M.)	375,910	29,197	85,624	114,821	30.5	490,731	427,340	27,170	24,260	51,430	13.7	-63,391	-12.9
Peterborough	99,930	2,214	308	2,522	2.5	102,452	102,980	2,194	856	3,050	3.1	528	0.5
Simcoe	210,691	7,265	7,115	14,380	6.8	225,071	225,816	7,267	7,858	15,125	7.2	745	0.3
Toronto (M.M.)	2,124,291	68,082	-54,978	13,104	0.6	2,137,395	2,138,790	77,400	-62,901	14,499	0.7	1,395	0.1
Victoria	43,543	1,128	3,183	4,311	9.9	47,854	44,443	-70	970	900	2.1	-3,411	-7.1
Waterloo (R.M.)	289,129	15,013	1,354	16,367	5.7	305,496	313,911	16,320	8,462	24,782	8.6	8,415	2.8
Wellington	123,736	4,899	797	5,696	4.6	129,432	135,314	5,401	6,177	11,578	9.4	5,882	4.5
York (R.M.)	203,915	8,315	39,823	48,138	23.6	252,053	237,651	8,240	25,496	33,736	16.5	-14,402	-5.7

Table 5

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981 (CONCLUDED)

REGION/COUNTY	ACTUAL						PROJECTED					DIFFERENCE PROJECTED-ACTUAL POPULATION 1981	
	CENSUS POPULATION 1976	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER	%	CENSUS POPULATION 1981	POPULATION 1981 *	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	1,247,176	42,587	-16,942	25,645	2.1	1,272,821	1,292,191	34,330	10,685	45,015	3.6	19,370	1.5
Bruce	57,472	2,373	175	2,548	4.4	60,020	60,049	850	1,727	2,577	4.5	29	0.0
Elgin	69,092	2,022	-1,407	615	0.9	69,707	70,747	986	669	1,655	2.4	1,040	1.5
Essex	310,373A	9,993	-7,890	2,103	0.7	312,476	322,337	10,135	1,829	11,964	3.9	9,861	3.2
Grey	72,176	1,614	34	1,648	2.3	73,824	74,697	-277	2,798	2,521	3.5	873	1.2
Huron	56,007	1,678	-1,558	120	0.2	56,127	56,743	520	216	736	1.3	616	1.1
Kent	106,119A	3,936	-3,033	903	0.9	107,022	110,053	3,665	269	3,934	3.7	3,031	2.8
Lambton	120,576	5,117	-2,248	2,869	2.4	123,445	127,355	5,179	1,600	6,779	5.6	3,910	3.2
Middlesex	303,745	10,870	3,569	14,439	4.8	318,184	314,289	10,616	-72	10,544	3.5	-3,895	-1.2
Oxford	85,337	2,872	-2,289	583	0.7	85,920	89,252	1,988	1,927	3,915	4.6	3,332	3.9
Perth	66,279	2,112	-2,295	-183	-0.3	66,096	66,669	668	-278	390	0.6	573	0.9
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	583,746	25,046	-25,432	-386	-0.1	583,360	611,863	33,720	-5,603	28,117	4.8	28,503	4.9
Algoma	122,883	6,159	4,511	10,670	8.7	133,553	130,013	8,080	-950	7,130	5.8	-3,540	-2.7
Cochrane	96,881A	4,513	-4,519	-6	-0.0	96,875	100,480	5,659	-2,060	3,599	3.7	3,605	3.7
Manitoulin	10,893	348	-240	108	1.0	11,001	11,061	158	10	168	1.5	60	0.5
Nipissing	81,739	2,875	-4,346	-1,471	-1.8	80,268	86,581	4,725	117	4,842	5.9	6,313	7.9
Parry Sound	32,654	496	378	874	2.7	33,528	32,830	146	30	176	0.5	-698	-2.1
Sudbury (R.M.)	167,705	8,120	-16,046	-7,926	-4.7	159,779	178,420	12,395	-1,680	10,715	6.4	18,641	11.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	27,287	1,415	-1,634	-219	-0.8	27,068	28,187	1,501	-601	900	3.3	1,119	4.1
Timiskaming	43,704A	1,120	-3,536	-2,416	-5.5	41,288	44,291	1,056	-469	587	1.3	3,003	7.3
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	233,395	10,369	-7,548	2,821	1.2	236,216	242,200	10,545	-1,740	8,805	3.8	5,984	2.5
Kenora	57,980	4,025	-2,584	1,441	2.5	59,421	59,067	3,200	-2,113	1,087	1.9	-354	-0.6
Rainy River	24,768	897	-2,867	-1,970	-8.0	22,798	24,828	893	-833	60	0.2	2,030	8.9
Thunder Bay	150,647	5,447	-2,097	3,350	2.2	153,997	158,305	6,452	1,206	7,658	5.1	4,308	2.8
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	8,264,465	302,020	58,622	360,642	4.4	8,625,107	8,626,103	315,064	46,574	361,638	4.4	996	0.0

A - Adjusted to 1981 boundaries.
* Assumption: Low Fertility, Annual Net External Migration 10,000, Internal Migration at 0.27% of Ontario population.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981
Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of The Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1980.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.
May, 1982

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Ontario data)
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries
Vital Statistics, Ontario
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
(Available through Dataline, telephone 362-1572).

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1982

*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, APRIL 1982

*FEATURE ARTICLES: (1) FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO

(2) POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA BY PROVINCE, 1971-1981

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on May 1, 1982 was 8,690,200.

VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During May 1982 there were 10,643 births in Ontario as compared to 9,991 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 652 births, or 6.5%. The number of births during the January-May period 1982, amounted to 51,097 as compared to 52,088 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 991 births, or 1.9%. The number of births for the year ending with May 1982 was 121,397 as compared to 125,520 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 4,123 births, or 3.3%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.6 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in May 1982 was 5,285 as compared to 5,245 in May 1981, showing an increase of 40 deaths, or 0.8%. The number of deaths for the January-May period 1982, amounted to 27,559 as compared to 28,130 during the same period last year, for a decline of 571 deaths, or 2.0%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 was 63,023, as compared to 63,562 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 539 deaths, or 0.8%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3, down from 7.4 last year.

Ontario

Ministry of
Treasury and
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The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	MAY				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY					JANUARY-MAY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION			NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,643	9,991	652	6.5	121,397	125,520	14.0	14.6	14.4	51,097	52,088	-991	-1.9
Deaths	5,285	5,245	40	0.8	63,023	63,562	7.3	7.4	7.4	27,559	28,130	-571	-2.0
Natural Increase	5,358	4,746	612	12.9	58,374	61,958	6.7	7.2	7.0	23,538	23,958	-420	-1.8
Marriages	7,204	5,670	1,534	27.1	68,668	72,277	7.9	8.4	8.0	19,430	18,914	516	2.7
Divorces	999	1,642	-643	-39.2	25,177	20,947	2.9	2.4	2.6	8,997	8,457	540	6.4
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of November 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,655.0	8,590.6	8,534.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in May 1982 amounted to 5,358 as compared to 4,746 in May last year, for an increase of 612, or 12.9%. Natural increase during the January-May period 1982 amounted to 23,538 as compared to 23,958 for the same period last year, for a decline of 420, or 1.8%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 added 58,374 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 61,958 during the same period last year, for a decline of 3,584, or 5.8%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.2 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 7,204 marriages celebrated in May 1982 as compared to 5,670 in the same month last year, for an increase of 1,534 marriages, or 27.1%. During the January-May period there were 19,430 marriages contracted as compared to 18,914 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 516, or 2.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 there were 68,668 marriages as compared to 72,277 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,609 marriages, or 5.0%.

DIVORCES. In May 1982 there were 999 divorces granted as compared to 1,642 in May 1982, showing a decline of 643, or 39.2%. During the January-May period there were 8,997 divorces recorded as compared to 8,457 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 540, or 6.4%. During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982, there were 25,177 divorces as compared to 20,947 for the same period last year, for an increase of 4,230, or 20.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

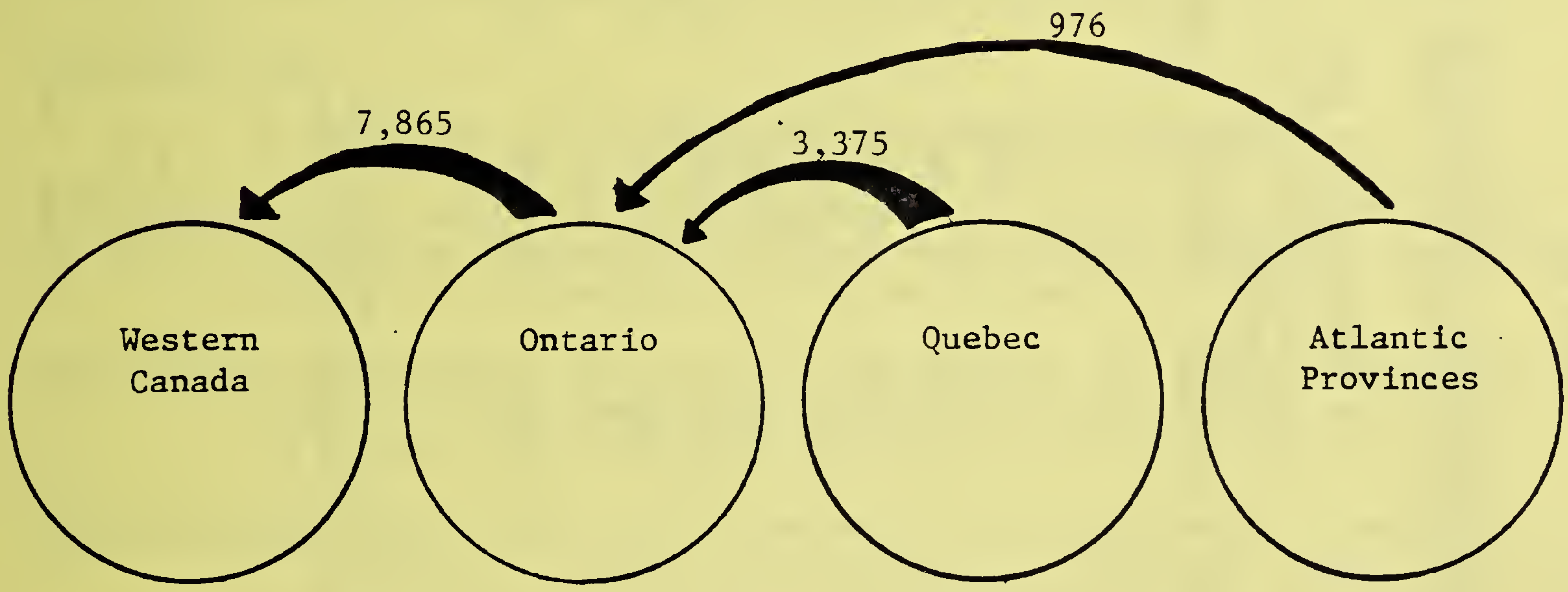
	May		12 months ended with May					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	7,204	5,670	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	999	1,642	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
April	-1,583	544	-88	-1,127
Jan.-Apr. (4) Months 1982	-7,865	3,375	976	-3,514



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During April 1982 Ontario lost an estimated 1,127 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 620 migrants: 54 from Newfoundland, 22 from Prince Edward Island and 544 from Quebec. We lost 1,747 migrants to the following provinces: 602 to Alberta, 599 to British Columbia, 328 to Manitoba, 155 to Nova Scotia, 9 to New Brunswick, 39 to Saskatchewan, and 15 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, Ontario lost 18,753 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,308 persons from: Quebec 9,769, Newfoundland 847, New Brunswick 527, Prince Edward Island 165. We lost 30,061 migrants to: Alberta 17,911, British Columbia 7,687, Nova Scotia 688, Manitoba 1,706, Saskatchewan 1,273, and Yukon and N.W.T. 796.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with April 1981, was a net loss of 23,599 migrants. The net loss for the month of April 1981 amounted to 2,133 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR APRIL, JANUARY-APRIL AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1982

	APRIL, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1982			JANUARY-APRIL, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	73	-19	54	270	577	847	253	276	529
Prince Edward Island	16	6	22	-52	217	165	-4	408	404
Nova Scotia	-48	-107	-155	-82	-606	-688	94	-202	-108
New Brunswick	39	-48	-9	278	249	527	76	75	151
Quebec	152	392	544	3,040	6,729	9,769	840	2,535	3,375
Manitoba	-66	-262	-328	-124	-1,582	-1,706	-129	-617	-746
Saskatchewan	43	-82	-39	-265	-1,008	-1,273	-40	-270	-310
Alberta	-67	-535	-602	-5,020	-12,891	-17,911	-1,104	-2,449	-3,553
British Columbia	-21	-578	-599	-593	-7,094	-7,687	-115	-3,038	-3,153
Yukon and N. W. Territories	20	-35	-15	-118	-678	-796	-10	-93	-103
Total Received	141	-1,268	-1,127	-2,666	-16,087	-18,753	-139	-3,375	-3,514

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982

FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO

Introduction

The levels of fertility have far-reaching implications for socio-economic planning in a society. A society with a continuously declining trend in its fertility will experience a large proportion of the elderly, a smaller proportion of children and a continuously declining proportion of population in the labour force. These implications are not as simple as they appear, because mortality and migration levels also affect the population growth. To understand the mechanism of fertility and to speculate on the future trends, a historical trend analysis of fertility is essential. We present here such an analysis for Ontario. A comparative study based on the provinces and the counties of Ontario will be presented in the next issue of the Demographic Bulletin.

Measures Used

We have used the following rates to measure fertility:

Crude Birth Rate: births per 1,000 population. It is called the crude rate because the denominator includes those members (children, older women and men) of the society who are not at the risk of birth.

Age-Specific Birth Rates: births per 1,000 women in the specific age group. This is a better measure of fertility, because it relates births to the mothers in a respective age group.

Total Fertility Rate: the sum of age-specific fertility rates is multiplied by 5 in order to relate it to the age of mothers by single years. The resultant value is called the total fertility rate. It tells us how many children an average group of 1,000 women will have while passing through their fecund years.

General Fertility Rate: births per 1,000 women of 15-49 years of age. Compared to the total fertility rate, this rate conceals a large amount of variation according to the age of mothers.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR): average number of live daughters that would be born to a hypothetical female birth cohort if subjected to current age specific fertility rates, assuming that mortality before age fifty is zero. The total fertility rate is multiplied by a ratio (female births/male births) to obtain GRR. This measure is calculated to show the number of future mothers per woman.

Marital Fertility Rate: number of births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15-49.

Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility Rate: number of births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-49.

Fertility Trends in Ontario, 1921-1980

Pre-depression Years (1921-1929)

The fertility of Ontario started to decline in this period. The average number of children per woman of childbearing age dropped below three children after 1923 (Table 3). This decline in fertility was due to a decline in birth rates among women of all ages (Table 4).

Depression Years (1929-1939)

In the 1930's many nations exhibited negative natural increase. The decline of fertility during these years is attributed to the economic depression. Demographic literature ascertains that during a depression period, marriage rates decline and fertility also declines. In Ontario birth rates continued to decline from 1930 to 1939 (Table 3). The per cent change in birth rates from 1929 to 1939 by age of mother is as follows:

	Age of Mother							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Per cent Change	-4.4	-8.6	-17.3	-20.7	-25.4	-35.3	-31.3	-17.4

The decline in fertility increased with the increase in age of the mother. The larger decline in older women indicates that planned (wanted) fertility declined during the depression years in Ontario.

World War II Years (1940-1945)

During the war years, the displacement of troops and the high mortality of males is supposed to have affected fertility. War conditions also affect economic conditions, migration flows and nuptiality. The economic conditions, migration and nuptiality influence levels of fertility. During the war years (1941-45), Ontario's fertility remained stable at around 2.5 children per woman, with a slight decline in 1944-45. This decline is attributable to a decline in the fertility of younger (under 30) women (see Table 4). A large proportion of this group of women was probably temporarily separated from their husbands due to war.

The Post-War Baby Boom Years (1946-1960)

The baby boom of the late 1940's continued through the 1950's to 1960 in Ontario. Demographic literature has revealed that this rise in the fertility of western societies is attributable to an increased number of women, more women getting married, more women bearing children and more total births per woman. Moreover, economic prosperity followed the war in the western nations, and according to some social scientists, the return of peace after war conditions generated a psychology of optimism. This optimism was condusive to the larger family size. In Ontario, with some insignificant fluctuation, fertility rose from 2.5 children per woman in 1945 to 3.8 children per woman in 1960. The increase in the age-specific fertility rates from 1945 to 1960 was as follows:

Per cent Change In Age-Specific Fertility Rates From 1945 To 1960

	Age Of Women							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Per cent Change	109.8	88.4	60.5	25.1	8.1	2.8	-16.7	53.6

It is evident from the above table that the rise in the fertility of younger women, particularly of those under 20, was impressive. This was partially due to the rise in the proportion of married women and the rise in the nuptiality rates during these years. (See Demographic Bulletin, August 1980).

Two Decades of Declining Fertility (1961-1980)

From 1961 onwards, the fertility of Ontario has been declining consistently. The decline of the 1970's was experienced at the time when the number of women in childbearing age actually increased. The reasons for this decline seem to be sociological rather than demographic. The change in the fertility norms and increased voluntary childlessness seem to be plausible explanations.[1]

There are some observations worth mentioning regarding this decline. The last column of Table 3 gives per cent change in the total fertility rate. The per cent decline was low in 1961 to 1963, and then increased and remained high from 1964 to 1968. The decline in the total fertility rate was again small during 1969 and 1970, then this decline increased considerably during 1971 and 1972. Since 1973, the total fertility rate declined, but very slowly. It seems that in the future, if the fertility of Ontario continues to decline, it will decline at a very slow pace.

Marital and Out-of-Wedlock Fertility, Ontario, 1931-1979

The following table shows that marital fertility declined by one-third from 1961 to 1971 and the decline during the 1970's has been slower than in the previous decade. The out-of-wedlock fertility rate seems to have stabilized around 14. The per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births, actually shows an increasing trend. (During 1979, 9.4% of total births were born to unmarried mothers). The lower rates of out-of-wedlock fertility seem to be a result of the increase in the number of single women rather than a decrease in the number of births to unmarried mothers.

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[1] See Grindstaff, Carl, "The Baby Bust: Changes in Fertility Patterns in Canada", Canadian Studies in Population, (2): 15-22, 1975.

Marital and Out-of-Wedlock Fertility Rates, Ontario

Year	Marital Fertility Rate (15-49)	Per cent Change	Out-of-Wedlock Fertility Rate (15-44)	Per cent Change
1931	118.0	-	7.9	-
1941	137.8	16.7	8.9	12.6
1951	145.7	5.7	11.9	33.7
1961	141.6	-2.8	15.4	29.4
1971	93.9	-33.7	14.7	-4.5
1979	77.6	-17.4	14.3	-2.7

Future Speculations

We have projected total fertility rates for Ontario using an exponential growth curve, based on the baby boom (1946-1960) years trend, the Depression (1929-1939) years trend, and the last five (1976-1980) years trend. These three projections are given in Table 5. If baby boom conditions prevail in future, Ontario's fertility may reach 2.6 children per woman by 2005. If the 1930's depression conditions prevail, fertility may drop to 1.1 children per woman by 2005. Finally, if similar conditions as from 1976 to 1980 prevail, Ontario's fertility will drop to less than one child per woman by year 2004.

Note: These speculations are simple simulations. The user is cautioned not to consider them as serious projections.

TABLE 3

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

	YEAR	CRUDE BIRTH RATE	% CHANGE	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	% CHANGE
PRE-DEPRESSION YEARS	1921	25.3	-	3,221	-
	1922	24.0	-5.1	3,055	-5.2
	1923	23.3	-2.9	2,963	-3.0
	1924	23.4	0.4	2,983	0.7
	1925	22.5	-3.8	2,877	-3.6
	1926	21.4	-4.9	2,730	-5.1
	1927	21.0	-1.9	2,702	-1.0
	1928	20.9	-0.5	2,704	0.1
	1929	20.5	-1.9	2,667	-1.4
ECONOMIC DEPRESSION YEARS	1930	21.0	2.4	2,748	3.0
	1931	20.2	-3.8	2,648	-3.6
	1932	19.2	-5.0	2,530	-4.5
	1933	18.1	-5.7	2,369	-6.4
	1934	17.6	-2.8	2,286	-3.5
	1935	17.6	0.0	2,276	-0.4
	1936	17.3	-1.7	2,219	-2.5
	1937	16.9	-2.3	2,161	-2.6
	1938	17.9	5.9	2,273	5.2
	1939	17.3	-3.4	2,202	-3.1
	1940	18.3	5.8	2,316	5.2
WORLD WAR II YEARS	1941	19.1	4.4	2,403	3.8
	1942	20.1	5.2	2,505	4.2
	1943	20.7	3.0	2,591	3.4
	1944	19.7	-4.8	2,474	-4.5
	1945	19.7	0.0	2,469	-0.2
POST-WAR BABY BOOM YEARS	1946	23.8	20.8	2,970	20.3
	1947	26.1	9.7	3,277	10.3
	1948	24.4	-6.5	3,097	-5.5
	1949	24.3	-0.4	3,110	0.4
	1950	24.3	0.0	3,111	0.0
	1951	25.0	2.9	3,222	3.6
	1952	25.9	3.6	3,406	5.7
	1953	26.3	1.5	3,539	3.9
	1954	26.6	1.1	3,667	3.6
	1955	26.5	-0.4	3,732	1.8
	1956	26.6	0.4	3,657	-2.0
	1957	26.8	0.8	3,714	1.6
	1958	26.2	-2.2	3,680	-0.9
	1959	26.3	0.4	3,773	2.5
	1960	26.1	-0.8	3,793	0.5
POST-BABY BOOM DECLINE	1961	25.3	-3.1	3,742	-1.3
	1962	24.6	-2.8	3,689	-1.4
	1963	23.9	-2.8	3,618	-1.9
	1964	23.0	-3.8	3,475	-4.0
	1965	20.9	-9.1	3,125	-10.1
	1966	19.0	-9.1	2,790	-10.7
	1967	17.8	-6.3	2,586	-7.3
	1968	17.3	-2.8	2,461	-4.8
	1969	17.5	1.2	2,447	-0.6
	1970	17.8	1.7	2,401	-1.9
	1971	16.9	-5.1	2,221	-7.5
	1972	16.0	-5.3	2,051	-7.7
	1973	15.6	-2.5	1,960	-4.4
	1974	15.3	-1.9	1,884	-3.9
	1975	15.3	0.0	1,836	-2.5
	1976	14.8	-3.3	1,767	-3.8
	1977	14.7	-0.7	1,729	-2.2
	1978	14.3	-2.7	1,679	-2.9
	1979	14.3	0.0	1,666	-0.8
	1980	14.4	0.7	1,662	-0.2

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Vol.I, Statistics Canada.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.
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TABLE 4

AGE - SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980 (CONTINUED)

YEAR	FERTILITY RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL WOMEN BY AGE GROUP							TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL REPRODUCTION RATE	GENERAL FERTILITY RAT
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
1921	35.4	150.3	173.4	143.0	98.2	38.8	5.1	3,221	1.557	98.0
1922	33.7	138.8	165.8	137.8	93.0	38.0	3.8	3,055	1.494	92.5
1923	31.0	132.1	162.0	134.7	91.3	37.6	3.9	2,963	1.434	89.3
1924	32.5	133.3	162.4	136.4	90.1	37.9	3.9	2,983	1.457	89.5
1925	32.6	127.4	158.5	131.2	86.9	35.4	3.4	2,877	1.396	85.9
1926	30.4	121.1	148.8	125.6	82.3	34.3	3.4	2,730	1.327	81.2
1927	32.3	122.9	145.0	122.6	80.4	33.4	3.8	2,702	1.314	80.4
1928	33.3	126.5	143.6	122.8	78.8	32.7	3.1	2,704	1.311	80.4
1929	34.1	127.9	144.6	117.5	76.1	30.1	3.2	2,667	1.297	79.2
1930	35.8	133.6	149.2	120.4	77.0	30.9	2.8	2,748	1.344	81.6
1931	35.7	127.5	145.2	114.9	74.1	28.8	3.4	2,648	1.285	78.5
1932	33.6	121.7	139.0	109.2	71.8	27.5	3.3	2,530	1.237	75.0
1933	33.8	112.6	129.4	103.0	67.3	24.9	2.9	2,369	1.154	70.6
1934	31.9	109.1	124.6	99.6	64.0	24.9	3.0	2,286	1.116	68.3
1935	32.4	111.1	124.3	97.0	63.8	23.7	2.7	2,276	1.108	68.3
1936	31.7	112.6	120.2	93.6	61.1	22.5	2.1	2,219	1.078	66.7
1937	31.3	111.3	117.6	92.0	56.9	20.9	2.3	2,161	1.051	65.0
1938	33.5	121.1	123.4	95.1	58.6	20.9	2.1	2,273	1.108	68.3
1939	32.6	116.9	119.6	93.2	56.8	19.2	2.2	2,202	1.071	66.2
1940	35.5	125.1	128.5	96.2	56.5	19.4	1.9	2,316	1.135	69.9
1941	36.8	133.3	137.3	96.3	55.9	19.1	1.7	2,403	1.164	73.[illegible]
1942	38.5	138.5	143.4	101.2	57.9	19.6	1.9	2,505	1.210	76.8
1943	36.9	139.7	150.6	106.7	62.7	19.8	1.8	2,591	1.263	79.5
1944	34.5	128.6	138.0	108.3	63.8	19.9	1.6	2,474	1.192	75.7
1945	33.8	128.0	135.3	107.7	66.3	21.0	1.8	2,469	1.193	75.6
1946	40.4	166.9	169.7	123.2	70.0	21.7	2.1	2,970	1.434	91.5
1947	48.9	192.0	190.2	128.9	71.2	22.6	1.8	3,277	1.599	101.2
1948	50.7	179.5	180.1	118.8	67.0	21.4	1.8	3,097	1.508	95.6
1949	52.6	178.0	182.3	118.1	68.3	21.0	1.8	3,110	1.512	96.1
1950	55.1	176.8	179.7	120.6	67.8	20.4	1.8	3,111	1.511	96.3
1951	60.1	186.4	181.8	125.2	68.1	21.0	1.9	3,222	1.560	99.8
1952	63.3	202.2	189.5	134.2	69.1	21.1	1.6	3.406	1.647	104.4
1953	65.5	211.4	196.0	140.8	71.0	21.5	1.6	3,539	1.725	106.9
1954	67.1	222.1	200.8	147.0	71.0	23.3	2.0	3,667	1.789	109.2
1955	65.5	228.4	204.3	148.2	74.6	23.7	1.8	3,732	1.813	109.5
1956	66.9	225.8	205.7	135.6	73.2	22.6	1.6	3,657	1.780	110.1
1957	73.0	228.7	209.0	133.3	74.2	22.6	1.9	3,714	1.806	111.5
1958	70.6	228.2	208.3	133.0	72.8	20.9	1.7	3,680	1.785	109.8
1959	71.7	239.5	214.7	133.3	73.0	20.8	1.7	3,773	1.834	111.2
1960	70.9	241.2	217.1	134.7	71.7	21.6	1.5	3,793	1.841	110.8

TABLE 4

AGE - SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980 (CONCLUDED)

	FERTILITY RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL WOMEN BY AGE GROUP									
YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL REPRODUCTION RATE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE
1961	69.5	239.8	211.6	134.2	69.8	21.9	1.6	3,742	1.824	108.3
1962	64.5	239.9	210.5	133.9	65.6	21.9	1.4	3,689	1.796	105.6
1963	60.3	233.7	208.1	133.1	66.2	21.1	1.2	3,618	1.759	102.9
1964	57.8	219.7	202.4	128.6	64.6	20.4	1.6	3,475	1.686	98.6
1965	58.3	192.9	180.6	114.5	59.3	17.8	1.5	3,125	1.521	89.0
1966	57.4	171.3	160.2	98.8	52.8	16.2	1.3	2,790	1.361	80.3
1967	53.0	162.7	151.2	89.4	46.4	13.4	1.0	2,586	1.257	75.2
1968	49.2	155.2	148.8	84.4	41.9	11.7	1.0	2,461	1.198	72.4
1969	48.5	152.9	152.5	84.5	39.2	10.9	0.8	2,447	1.191	72.8
1970	49.4	148.5	152.2	83.3	36.4	9.8	0.6	2,401	1.168	72.8
1971	44.2	137.2	145.9	77.4	31.2	7.8	0.4	2,221	1.078	68.4
1972	42.7	122.2	138.6	72.8	27.2	6.4	0.3	2,051	0.993	64.1
1973	40.9	119.8	132.2	68.0	25.1	5.6	0.3	1,960	0.952	62.1
1974	38.3	114.6	129.4	66.9	22.5	4.8	0.3	1,884	0.915	60.6
1975	36.2	112.3	128.3	64.5	21.2	4.4	0.3	1,836	0.896	59.8
1976	33.4	105.6	124.6	64.6	20.6	4.3	0.3	1,767	0.865	57.3
1977	30.7	102.2	123.5	66.0	19.8	3.3	0.2	1,729	0.840	56.4
1978	28.1	96.4	122.2	66.4	18.9	3.3	0.2	1,679	0.819	54.7
1979	25.5	92.7	123.2	68.6	19.5	3.5	0.2	1,666	0.811	54.1
1980	24.7	91.4	123.2	70.0	19.8	3.1	0.2	1,662	0.811	54.1

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports Vol.I
Statistics Canada.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 5

PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1981-2005

YEAR	BABYBOOM (1946-1960) TREND	THE DEPRESSION (1929-1939) TREND	LAST 5 YEARS (1976-1980) TREND
1981	1,862	1,565	1,619
1982	1,891	1,548	1,592
1983	1,921	1,530	1,565
1984	1,950	1,512	1,537
1985	1,979	1,494	1,511
1986	2,009	1,476	1,483
1987	2,038	1,458	1,456
1988	2,067	1,440	1,429
1989	2,097	1,422	1,402
1990	2,126	1,404	1,375
1991	2,155	1,386	1,348
1992	2,184	1,368	1,321
1993	2,214	1,350	1,294
1994	2,243	1,332	1,267
1995	2,273	1,314	1,240
1996	2,302	1,296	1,212
1997	2,331	1,278	1,185
1998	2,360	1,260	1,158
1999	2,390	1,242	1,131
2000	2,419	1,224	1,104
2001	2,449	1,206	1,077
2002	2,478	1,188	1,050
2003	2,507	1,170	1,023
2004	2,536	1,152	996
2005	2,566	1,134	969

SOURCE: Simulations based on data in Table 3.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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FIGURE 1

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

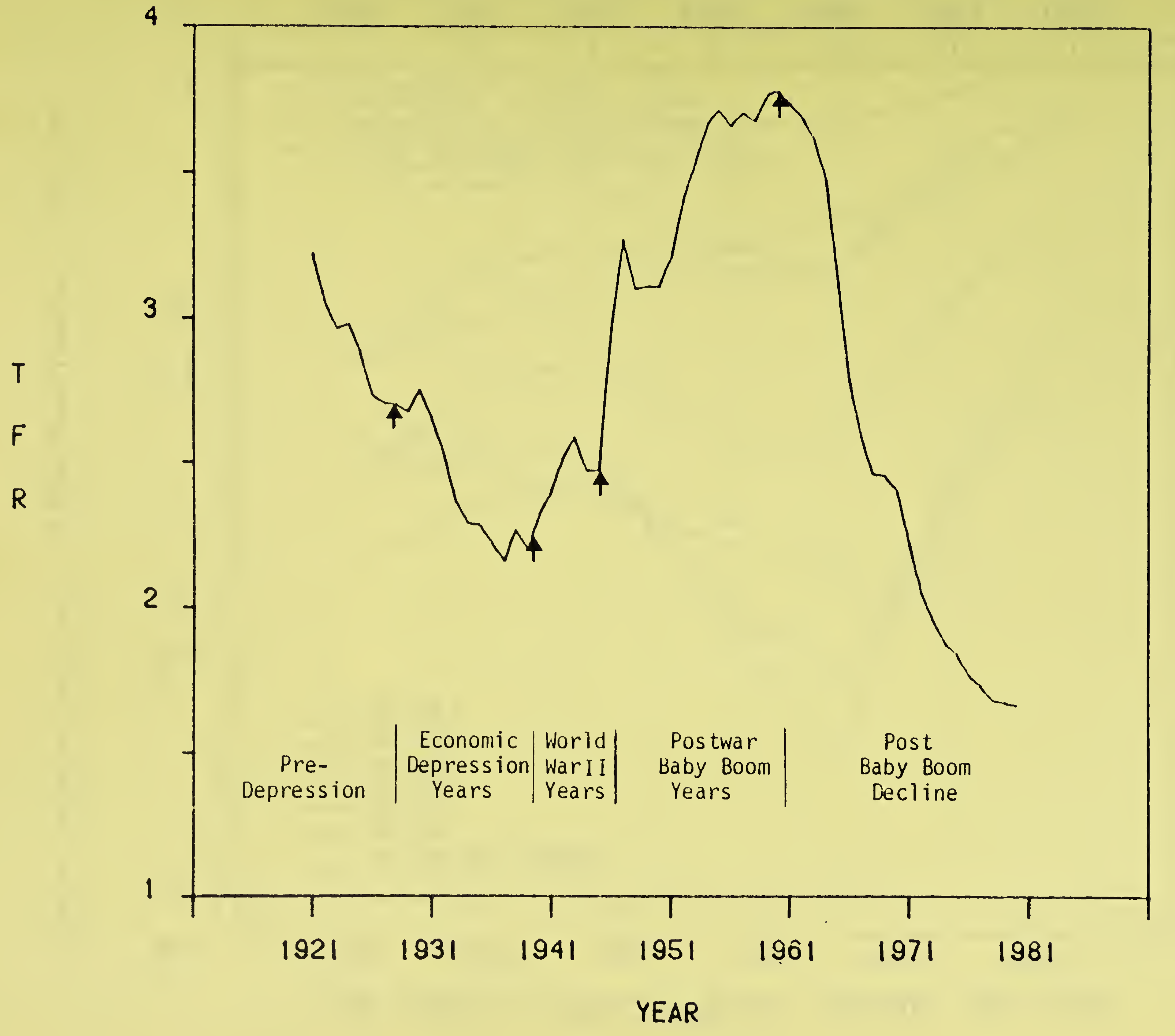


FIGURE 2

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

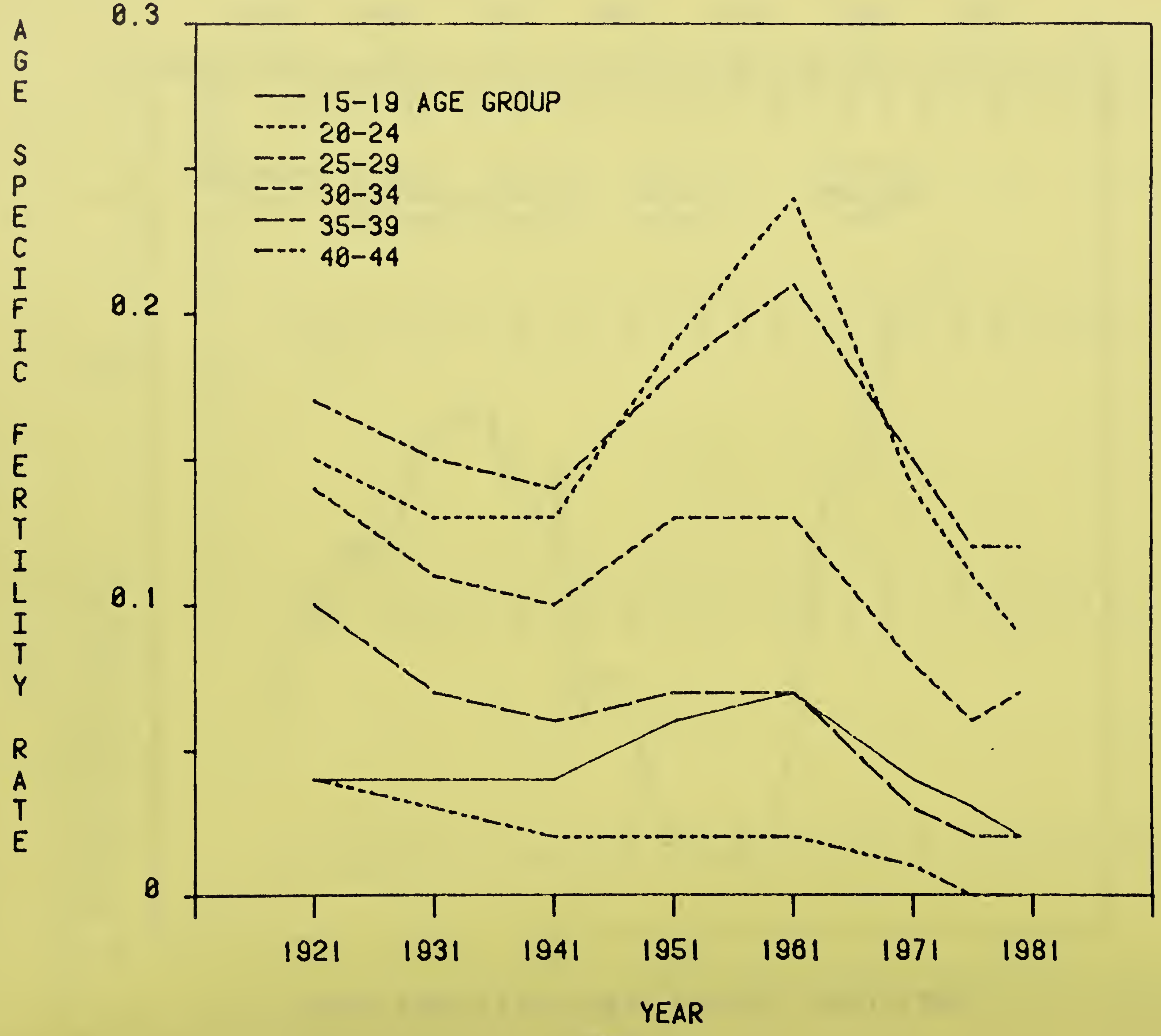
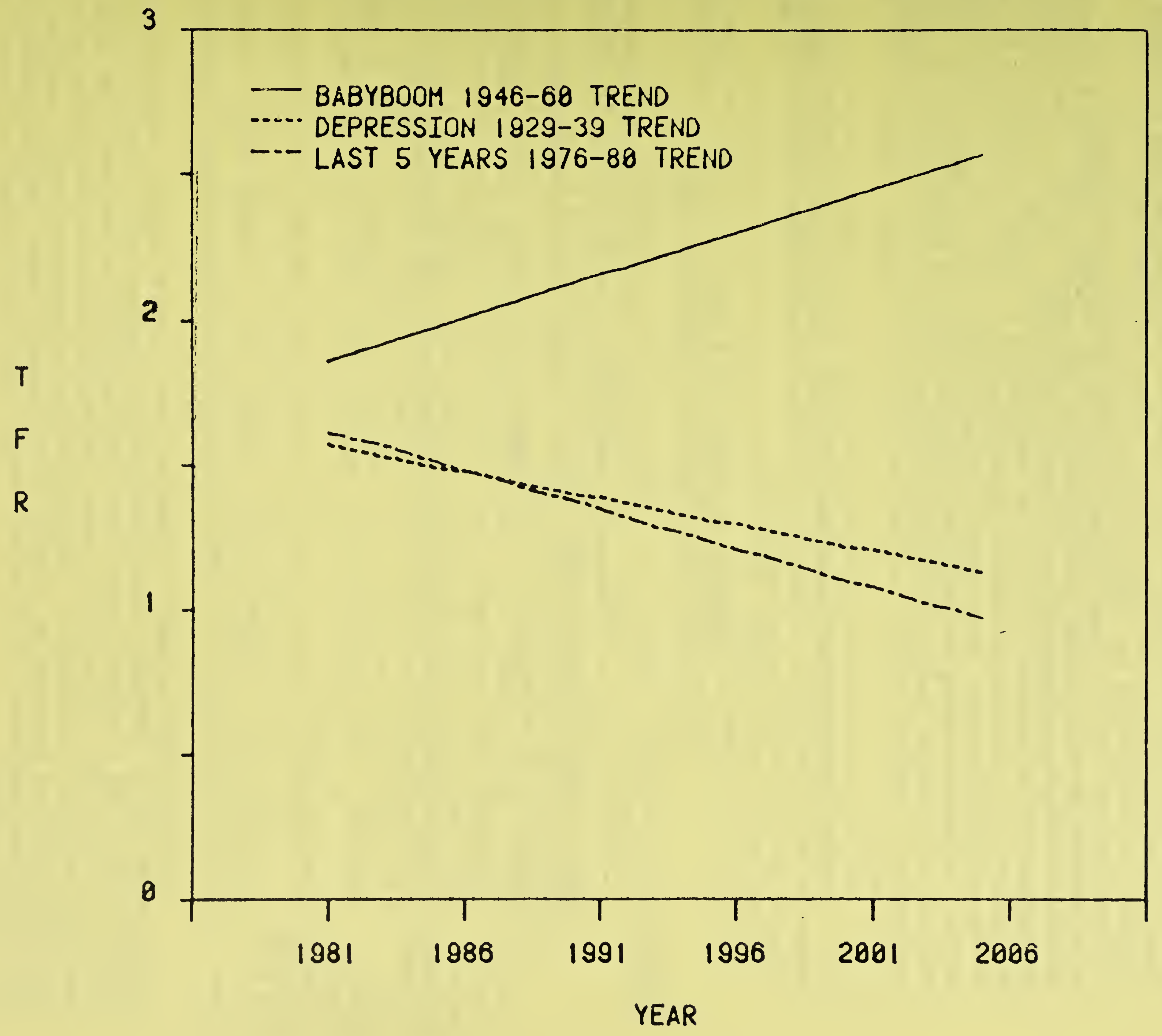


FIGURE 3

PROJECTED FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1981-2005



POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA BY PROVINCE, 1971-1981

According to data published by Statistics Canada, the population of Canada increased by 1,350,600, or 5.9%, between 1976 and 1981 at an annual growth rate of 1.15% - down from 1.29% during the 1971-76 period. This slowing down of growth was shared by most provinces, including Ontario, where the annual growth rate declined from that of 1.42% during the 1971-76 period, to the low level of 0.86% in the following period. Two provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, recorded a relatively slight decline in their growth rates between the two census periods. Saskatchewan underwent a dramatic reversal of population growth trends: from a declining scenario during the 1971-76 period of -0.11% to an encouraging 1.0% per annum growth rate in the next period. Alberta has shown an impressive growth rate of 2.46% per annum during the 1971-76 period, and the rate accelerated to 4.01% per annum in the 1976-81 period. It is interesting to note that Alberta and British Columbia had the same annual growth rates in the first, 1971-76 period (2.46%), but in Alberta's case it accelerated to 4.01% in 1976-81, and British Columbia's declined slightly to 2.16%. (See Table 6).

These shifts in the respective provincial growth rates produced significant changes in the distribution of Canada's population among regions between 1971 and 1981, as shown in the following tabulation:

Population of Canada, by Region,
Showing Intercensal Population Change, 1971-1981

					Change					
	1971		1981		1971-1981		1971-1976		1976-1981	
	Share of Canada		Share of Canada		Share of Canada		Share of Canada		Share of Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Atlantic	2,057,262	9.5	2,234,032	9.2	176,770	6.4	124,513	8.7	52,257	3.9
Quebec	6,027,764	28.0	6,438,403	26.4	410,639	14.8	206,681	14.5	203,958	15.1
Ontario	7,703,106	35.7	8,625,107	35.4	922,001	33.2	561,359	39.4	360,642	26.7
Man. and Sask.	1,914,489	8.9	1,994,554	8.2	80,065	2.9	28,340	2.0	51,725	3.8
Alberta	1,627,874	7.6	2,237,724	9.2	609,850	22.0	210,163	14.8	399,687	29.6
British Columbia	2,184,621	10.1	2,744,467	11.3	559,846	20.2	281,987	19.8	277,859	20.6
Yukon and N.W.T.	53,195	0.2	68,894	0.3	15,699	0.5	11,250	0.8	4,449	0.3
Canada	21,568,311	100.0	24,343,181	100.0	2,774,870	100.0	1,424,293	100.0	1,350,577	100.0

As we can see, the share of Canadian population of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the N.W.T. increased considerably from a combined value of 17.9% in 1971 to 20.8% in 1981. The combined share of the remaining provinces declined from 82.1% in 1971 to 79.2% in 1981. In absolute terms, the population of the two western provinces and Yukon and N.W.T. increased by 1,185,395 during the ten-year period, and that of the remaining provinces increased by 1,589,475. In relative terms, the two western provinces and Territories took almost 43.0% of the overall population increment of Canada during the ten-year period.

However, during the 1976-81 period the disparity in population growth between the eastern and western portions of the country was more glaring. The combined population growth of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and N.W.T. amounted to 681,995, or 50.5% of the total Canadian population increment, whereas the remaining eight provinces increased by only 668,582, or 49.5%. In the 1971-76 period, the comparative shares were only 35.0% for the two western provinces, Yukon and N.W.T., and 65.0% for the remaining eight provinces.

A comparison of regional acquisitions between the two five-year census periods, 1971-76 and 1976-81, shows quite remarkable results. In the Atlantic Region, the share of the national population increment was much lower in the second half of the decade than in the first: 3.9% versus 8.7%, and the difference in absolute terms amounted to 72,256. Quebec's share of the national acquisition increased slightly in relative terms, from 14.5% during the first census period to 15.1% in the second period, although in absolute terms there was a slight decline. As the data in Table 6 indicate, the annual growth rate in Quebec remained steady at around 0.65% throughout the decade.

Ontario's share of the national population increment declined from 39.4% in the first period (1971-76) to 26.7% in the second (1976-81), which in absolute terms amounts to just over 200,000.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan increased their combined share of the national increment from 2.0% during the first period to 3.8% in the second, or, in absolute terms by some 23,000.

In relative terms, Alberta's share of the Canadian population growth doubled between the first census period and the second, from 14.8% to 29.6%, or, in absolute terms, the difference amounts to some 190,000 people.

British Columbia's share of the national population increment increased slightly from 19.8% in the first census period to 20.6% in the second, although in absolute terms there was a decline of some 4,000. The relative share of Yukon and the N.W.T. decreased sharply between the two census periods from 0.8% to 0.3%.

It is evident from this analysis that Alberta's significant gain in population, in relative and absolute terms, occurred mainly at the expense of potential growth in Ontario and the Atlantic region.

TABLE 6

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES: POPULATION GROWTH, 1971-1981

PROVINCE	1981	Percent of Canada	1976	Percent of Canada	1971	Percent of Canada	CHANGE					
							1981/1976		Average Annual Growth Rate	1981/1971		Average Annual Growth Rate
							Number	%		Number	%	
Newfoundland	567,681	2.33	557,725	2.43	522,104	2.42	9,956	1.79	0.35	45,577	8.73	0.84
Prince Edward Island	122,506	0.50	118,229	0.51	111,641	0.52	4,277	3.62	0.71	10,865	9.73	0.93
Nova Scotia	847,442	3.48	828,571	3.60	788,960	3.66	18,871	2.28	0.45	58,482	7.41	0.72
New Brunswick	696,403	2.86	677,250	2.95	634,557	2.94	19,153	2.83	0.56	61,846	9.75	0.93
Quebec	6,438,403	26.45	6,234,445	27.12	6,027,764	27.95	203,958	3.27	0.65	410,639	6.81	0.66
Ontario	8,625,107	35.43	8,264,465	35.94	7,703,106	35.71	360,642	4.36	0.86	922,001	11.97	1.14
Manitoba	1,026,241	4.22	1,021,506	4.44	988,247	4.58	4,735	0.46	0.09	37,994	3.84	0.38
Saskatchewan	968,313	3.98	921,323	4.01	926,242	4.29	46,990	5.10	1.00	42,071	4.54	0.45
Alberta	2,237,724	9.19	1,838,037	7.99	1,627,874	7.55	399,687	21.75	4.01	609,850	37.46	3.23
British Columbia	2,744,467	11.27	2,466,608	10.73	2,184,621	10.13	277,859	11.26	2.16	559,846	25.63	2.31
Yukon	23,153	0.10	21,836	0.09	18,388	0.09	1,317	6.03	1.18	4,765	25.91	2.33
Northwest Territories	45,741	0.19	42,609	0.19	34,807	0.16	3,132	7.35	1.43	10,934	31.41	2.77
Canada	24,343,181	100.00	22,992,604	100.00	21,568,311	100.00	1,350,577	5.87	1.15	2,774,870	12.87	1.22

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982

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(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

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Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)
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Ontario data)
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries
Vital Statistics, Ontario
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
(Available through Dataline, telephone 362-1572).

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The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on June 1, 1982 was 8,700,100.

VITAL STATISTICS, JUNE 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During June 1982 there were 10,252 births in Ontario as compared to 11,487 births for the same month last year, showing a decline of 1,235 births, or 10.8%. The number of births during the January-June period 1982, amounted to 61,349 as compared to 63,575 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 2,226 births, or 3.5%. The number of births for the year ending with June 1982 was 120,162 as compared to 126,793 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 6,631 births, or 5.2%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.9, down from 14.7 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in June 1982 was 5,061 as compared to 5,245 in June 1981, showing a decline of 184 deaths, or 3.5%. The number of deaths for the January-June period 1982 amounted to 32,620, as compared to 33,375 deaths during the same period last year, for a decline of 755 deaths, or 2.3%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 was 62,839 as compared to 63,843 during the same period of time last year, showing a decline of 1,004 deaths, or 1.6%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3, down from 7.4 last year.

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Ontario

Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	JUNE				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE					JANUARY-JUNE			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION			NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,252	11,487	-1,235	-10.8	120,162	126,793	13.9	14.7	14.3	61,349	63,575	-2,226	-3.5
Deaths	5,061	5,245	-184	-3.5	62,839	63,843	7.3	7.4	7.3	32,620	33,375	-755	-2.3
Natural Increase	5,191	6,242	-1,051	-16.8	57,323	62,950	6.6	7.3	7.0	28,729	30,200	-1,471	-4.9
Marriages	9,135	9,333	-198	-2.1	68,470	72,896	7.9	8.5	8.1	28,565	28,247	318	1.1
Divorces	2,498	2,262	236	10.4	25,413	21,211	2.9	2.5	2.7	11,495	10,719	776	7.2
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of December 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,660.9	8,596.0	8,539.8	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in June 1982 amounted to 5,191 as compared to 6,242 last year, for a decline of 1,051, or 16.8%. Natural increase during the January-June period 1982 amounted to 28,729 as compared to 30,200 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,471, or 4.9%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 added 57,323 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,950 during the same period last year, for a decline of 5,627, or 8.9%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.6, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 9,135 marriages celebrated in June 1982 as compared to 9,333 in the same month last year, for a decline of 198 marriages, or 2.1%. During the January-June period 1982 there were 28,565 marriages contracted as compared to 28,247 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 318, or 1.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 there were 68,470 marriages as compared to 72,896 for the same period last year, for a decline of 4,426, or 6.1%.

DIVORCES. In June 1982 there were 2,498 divorces granted as compared to 2,262 in June 1981, showing an increase of 236, or 10.4%. During the January-June period 1982 there were 11,495 divorces recorded as compared to 10,719 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 776, or 7.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 there were 25,413 divorces as compared to 21,211 for the same period last year, for an increase of 4,202, or 19.8%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

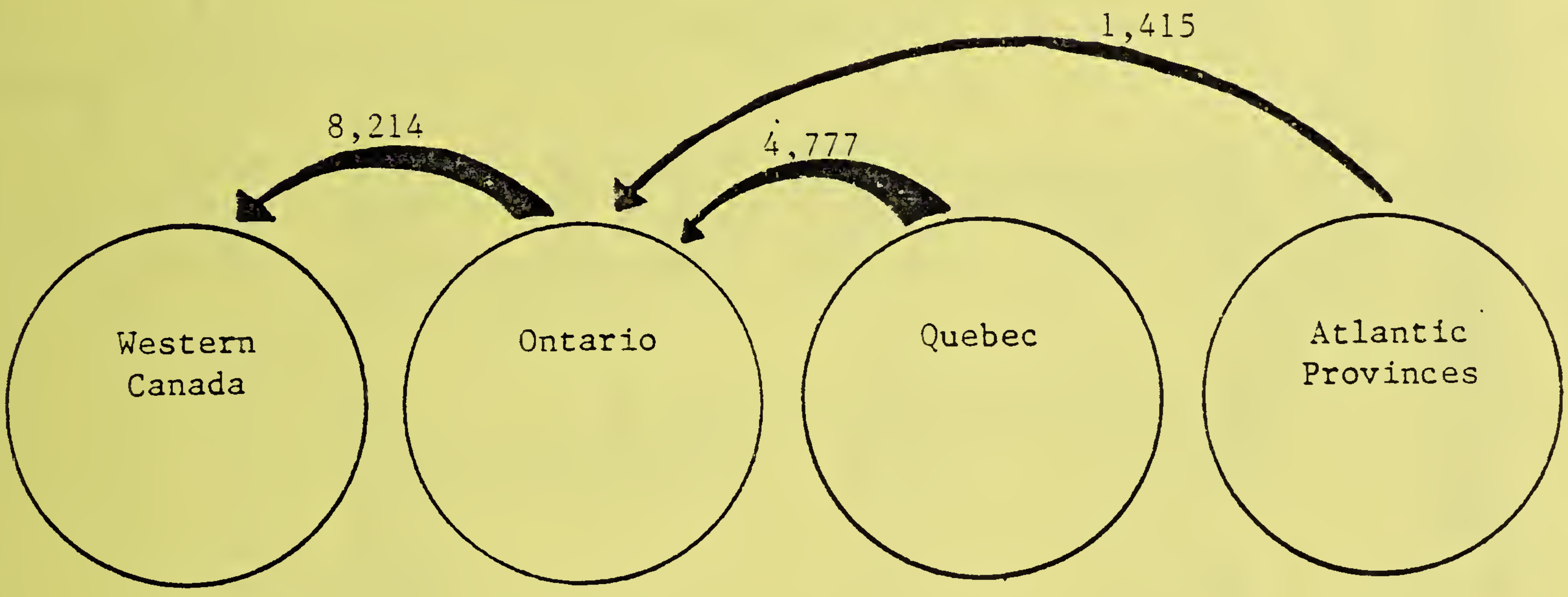
	June		12 months ended with June					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	9,135	9,333	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,498	2,262	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
May	-349	1,402	439	1,492
Jan.-May (5) Months 1982	-8,214	4,777	1,415	-2,022



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During May 1982 Ontario gained an estimated 1,492 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,895 migrants: 439 from the Atlantic provinces, 1,402 from Quebec, 42 from Saskatchewan and 12 from Alberta. We lost 403 migrants to the following provinces: 259 to British Columbia, 73 to Manitoba, and 71 to Yukon and N.W.T. The last time we reported a monthly gain for Ontario was in October 1978.

During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982, Ontario lost 13,755 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,025 persons from: Quebec 11,116, Newfoundland 961, New Brunswick 762, Prince Edward Island 186. We lost 26,780 migrants to: Alberta 16,162, British Columbia 6,947, Nova Scotia 381, Manitoba 1,493, Saskatchewan 1,048, Yukon and N.W.T. 749.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 was a net loss of 25,644 migrants. The net loss for May 1981 amounted to 3,506 migrants.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MAY, JANUARY-MAY AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1982

	MAY, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1982			JANUARY-MAY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	10	90	100	289	672	961	263	366	629
Prince Edward Island	2	47	49	-42	228	186	-2	455	453
Nova Scotia	69	68	137	-53	-328	-381	163	-134	29
New Brunswick	15	138	153	281	481	762	91	213	304
Quebec	220	1,182	1,402	3,094	8,022	11,116	1,060	3,717	4,777
Manitoba	-28	-45	-73	-109	-1,384	-1,493	-157	-662	-819
Saskatchewan	52	-10	42	-198	-850	-1,048	12	-280	-268
Alberta	-119	131	12	-4,799	-11,363	-16,162	-1,223	-2,318	-3,541
British Columbia	3	-262	-259	-499	-6,448	-6,947	-112	-3,300	-3,412
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-10	-61	-71	-131	-618	-749	-20	-154	-174
Total Received	214	1,278	1,492	-2,167	-11,588	-13,755	75	-2,097	-2,022

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

POPULATION GROWTH OF CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976-1981

Census Metropolitan Areas, Ontario

The 1981 Census results for the Census Metropolitan areas of Ontario, show that there was a slight shift of population toward the larger urban areas. In 1981, the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s contained 65.3% of the provincial population, an increase of 0.5 percentage points over the 1976 ratio of 64.8%. During the five-year period 1976-1981 the aggregate population living in the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s increased faster than that of the province at 5.2% versus 4.4%. The average annual growth rate was 1.02% versus 0.86%. Eight Ontario C.M.A.'s recorded gains in absolute and relative terms, but two C.M.A.'s, Sudbury and Windsor, recorded declines.

The ranking of Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas in terms of average annual growth rates is as follows:

Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Population Change (Number)	Per cent of the Aggregate Ontario C.M.A.'s
1	Oshawa	2.67	19,021	6.83
2	Toronto	1.36	195,846	70.31
3	Kitchener	1.12	15,643	5.62
4	Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	0.98	26,058	9.35
5	London	0.96	13,285	4.77
6	Hamilton	0.48	12,724	4.57
7	Thunder Bay	0.35	2,126	0.76
8	St. Catharines-Niagara	0.16	2,432	0.87
9	Windsor	-0.12	-1,472	-0.53
10	Sudbury	-0.92	-7,107	-2.55
	Total: Ontario C.M.A.'s	1.02	278,556	100.00

This tabulation indicates that the average annual growth rate of the first five C.M.A.'s was greater than that of the provincial population. The next three on the list have grown at a rate below the provincial growth rate, and the last two showed a decline.

The aggregate growth of the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s amounted to 278,556 over the 1976-1981 period. Slightly over 70.0% of this growth occurred in C.M.A. Toronto, which almost reached the three million mark, and comprised almost 35% of the provincial population by 1981.

A close examination of Table 3 shows that there are four distinct patterns of population change affecting the ten C.M.A.'s in Ontario and they can be classified as follows:

Type A

Inner core +
Outer rim +

Number of C.M.A.'s: 5

Type B

Inner core +
Outer rim -

Number of C.M.A.'s: 1

Type C

Inner core -
Outer rim +

Number of C.M.A.'s: 3

Type D

Inner core -
Outer rim -

Number of C.M.A.'s: 1

On the basis of this classification the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s can be assigned as follows:

Census Metropolitan Area	Inner Core (number)	Outer Rim (number)	Total (number)
Type A			
Kitchener	+7,864	+7,779	+15,643
Oshawa	+10,496	+8,525	+19,021
Thunder Bay	+1,010	+1,116	+2,126
St. Catharines-Niagara	+667	+1,765	+2,432
Toronto	+13,104	+182,742	+195,846
Type B			
London	+13,868	-583	+13,285
Type C			
Hamilton	-5,569	+18,293	+12,724
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) (incl. Ottawa C., Vanier C. and Rockcliffe Park)	-10,567	+36,625	+26,058
Windsor	-4,443	+2,971	-1,472
Type D			
Sudbury	-5,775	-1,332	-7,107
Total	+20,655	+257,901	+278,556

As we can see from this tabulation, the inner core gained population in six C.M.A.'s and lost population in four. On the other hand, the population of the outer rim increased in eight C.M.A.'s and declined in two. London was the only C.M.A. where there was a decline in the outer rim, and an increase in the inner core. In the case of Kitchener, Oshawa and Thunder Bay, the growth of population in the inner core and in the outer rim was more or less balanced, but in Toronto and in St. Catharines-Niagara the population gain in the outer rim was much greater than that in the inner core. In Windsor, the loss of population in the inner core outweighed the gain in the outer rim, and in consequence Windsor recorded an overall decline in population. Sudbury suffered a substantial outflow of population both from the inner core and the outer rim.

When we aggregate the inner core gains in population of all ten C.M.A.'s in Ontario we get only a 20,655 increment as against a gain of 257,901 recorded in the outer rim components of the C.M.A.'s. However, it should be pointed out that 71% of the outer rim population increment occurred in C.M.A. Toronto where seven outlying municipalities (Brampton, Mississauga, Ajax, Markham, Newmarket, Pickering and Vaughan) added collectively almost 163,000 people, (or 83.2% of the total C.M.A. Toronto increment). Their aggregate population was 500,900 in 1976, and their annual growth rate was 5.8%, far above the provincial annual growth rate of 0.86%.

Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada

In the national context, the aggregate share of the population of the 24 C.M.A.'s in Canada changed little between 1976 and 1981, showing a slight decline of 0.04%, from 56.15% in 1976 to 56.11% in 1981.

However, the examination of Table 3 shows that there were some significant shifts, particularly in Western Canada. These shifts of population can be detected by a comparison of the share of the national population held by each C.M.A. in 1981 and that recorded in 1976. The results of this exercise are shown in the table below:

	Population in 1981		Difference
Census Metropolitan Area	Census	Standardized*	(Census) (Population) _ (Standardiz (Population)
Ontario C.M.A.'s			
Hamilton	542,095	560,453	- 18,358
Kitchener	287,801	288,150	- 349
London	283,668	286,276	- 2,608
Oshawa	154,217	143,138	+ 11,079
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	547,399	551,860	- 4,461
St. Catharines-Niagara	304,353	319,626	- 15,273
Sudbury	149,923	166,264	- 16,341
Thunder Bay	121,379	126,244	- 4,865
Toronto	2,998,947	2,967,677	+ 31,270
Windsor	246,110	262,176	- 16,066
Sub-total (Ontario C.M.A.'s)	5,635,892	5,671,864	- 35,972
Remaining C.M.A.'s			
Calgary	592,743	499,035	+ 93,708
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	135,172	136,078	- 906
Edmonton	657,057	588,862	+ 68,195
Halifax	277,727	283,598	- 5,871
Montreal	2,828,349	2,967,068	- 138,719
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part)	170,579	182,087	- 11,508
Quebec	576,075	574,012	+ 2,063
Regina	164,313	160,178	+ 4,135
Saint John (N.B.)	114,048	119,525	- 5,477
Saskatoon	154,210	141,677	+ 12,533
St. John's (Nfld.)	154,820	153,849	+ 971
Trois-Rivieres	111,453	112,222	- 769
Vancouver	1,268,183	1,234,930	+ 33,253
Victoria	233,481	231,017	+ 2,464
Winnipeg	584,842	612,231	- 27,389
Sub-total (Remaining C.M.A.'s)	8,023,052	7,996,369	+ 26,683
Total	13,658,944	13,668,233	- 9,289

Although this analysis is not too precise, it provides an insight into the population shifts occurring among the Census Metropolitan Areas. Out of the total 24 Census Metropolitan Areas in Canada, ten gained in the redistribution of population and fourteen lost. In Ontario only two C.M.A.'s gained, Toronto and Oshawa. In Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces only Quebec City and St. John's, Nfld. recorded gains. The most spectacular increases occurred in Western Canada where six C.M.A.'s registered gains:- Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Losses occurred in eight Ontario C.M.A.'s, and in six other provinces.

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*Standardized on the 1976 ratio of the individual C.M.A. to that of the national population and applied to that of the 1981 Census national population.

The ranking of the Census Metropolitan Areas by the size of their gains or losses using the standardizing concept is as follows:

Gaining Population			Losing Population		
Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Population	Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Population
1	Calgary	93,708	1	Montreal	138,719
2	Edmonton	68,195	2	Winnipeg	27,389
3	Vancouver	33,253	3	Hamilton	18,358
4	Toronto	31,270	4	Sudbury	16,341
5	Saskatoon	12,533	5	Windsor	16,066
6	Oshawa	11,079	6	Ottawa-Hull	15,969
7	Regina	4,135	7	St. Catharines-Niagara	15,273
8	Victoria	2,464	8	Halifax	5,871
9	Quebec	2,063	9	Saint John (N.B.)	5,477
10	St. John's (Nfld.)	971	10	Thunder Bay	4,865
			11	London	2,608
			12	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	906
			13	Trois-Rivieres	769
			14	Kitchener	349
	Total	259,671		Total	268,960

When we refer to the gains and losses on a per capita basis (using the 1976 Census as a reference) the impact of the population shift among the Census Metropolitan Areas is as follows:

Gaining Population			Losing Population		
Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Gain per 1,000 Population 1976 Census	Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Loss per 1,000 Population 1976 Census
1	Calgary	198.8	1	Sudbury	104.1
2	Edmonton	122.6	2	Windsor	64.9
3	Saskatoon	93.7	3	St. Catharines-Niagara	50.6
4	Oshawa	81.9	4	Montreal	49.5
5	Vancouver	28.5	5	Saint John (N.B.)	48.5
6	Regina	27.3	6	Winnipeg	47.4
7	Victoria	11.3	7	Thunder Bay	40.8
8	Toronto	11.2	8	Hamilton	34.7
9	St. John's (Nfld.)	6.7	9	Ottawa-Hull	23.0
10	Quebec	3.8	10	Halifax	21.9
			11	London	9.6
			12	Trois-Rivieres	7.3
			13	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	7.0
			14	Kitchener	1.3
	Average	20.1		Average	20.8

Note: For census purposes, a census metropolitan area represents the main labour market of a continuous built-up area having an urbanized core of 100,000 population or more.

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE			POPULATION RATIO			
						PROVINCE		CANADA	
			No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	1976	1981	1976	1981
A. ONTARIO:									
HAMILTON	542,095	529,371	12,724	2.4	0.48	6.4	6.3	2.3	2.2
Hamilton, c.	306,434	312,003	-5,569	-1.8					
Burlington, c.	114,853	104,314	10,539	10.1					
Ancaster, t.	14,428	14,255	173	1.2					
Dundas, t.	19,586	19,179	407	2.1					
Grimsby, t.	15,797	15,567	230	1.5					
Stoney Creek, t.	36,762	30,294	6,468	21.4					
Flamborough, twp.	24,470	23,580	890	3.8					
Glanbrook, twp.	9,765	10,179	-414	-4.1					
KITCHENER	287,801	272,158	15,643	5.8	1.12	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2
Kitchener, c.	139,734	131,870	7,864	6.0					
Cambridge, c.	77,183	72,383	4,800	6.6					
Waterloo, c.	49,428	46,623	2,805	6.0					
North Dumfries, twp.	4,967	5,044	-77	-1.5					
Woolwich, twp.	16,489	16,238	251	1.6					
LONDON	283,668	270,383	13,285	4.9	0.96	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2
London, c.	254,280	240,412A	13,868	5.8					
Belmont, v.	831	739	92	12.5					
Delaware, twp.	2,220	2,276	-56	-2.5					
London, twp.	5,738	5,923	-185	-3.1					
North Dorchester, twp.	6,847	6,823	24	0.4					
Southwold, twp.	4,457	4,562	-105	-2.3					
West Nissouri, twp.	3,343	3,372	-29	-0.9					
Westminster, twp.	5,952	6,276A	-324	-5.2					
OSHAWA	154,217	135,196	19,021	14.1	2.67	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6
Oshawa, c.	117,519	107,023	10,496	9.8					
Whitby, t.	36,698	28,173	8,525	30.3					

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE			POPULATION RATIO			
						PROVINCE		CANADA	
			No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	1976	1981	1976	1981
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)									
OTTAWA-HULL (Ontario Part)	547,399	521,341	26,058	5.0	0.98	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.2
Ottawa, c.	295,163	304,462	-9,299	-3.1					
Gloucester, c.	72,859	56,516	16,343	28.9					
Kanata, c.	19,728	13,058A	6,670	51.1					
Nepean, c.	84,361	76,892A	7,469	9.7					
Vanier, c.	18,792	19,812	-1,020	-5.2					
Rockland, t.	3,961	3,930	31	0.8					
Rockcliffe Park, v.	1,869	2,117	-248	-11.7					
Clarence, twp.	6,518	5,782	736	12.7					
Cumberland, twp.	16,177	12,377	3,800	30.7					
Goulbourn, twp.	9,559	8,761A	798	9.1					
Osgoode, twp.	9,360	8,957	403	4.5					
Rideau, twp.	9,052	8,677	375	4.3					
ST. CATHARINES-NIAGARA	304,353	301,921	2,432	0.8	0.16	3.7	3.5	1.3	1.3
St. Catharines, c.	124,018	123,351	667	0.5					
Niagara Falls, c.	70,960	69,423	1,537	2.2					
Port Colborne, c.	19,225	20,536	-1,311	-6.4					
Thorold, c.	15,412	14,944	468	3.1					
Welland, c.	45,448	45,047	401	0.9					
Niagara-on-the-Lake, t.	12,186	12,485	-299	-2.4					
Pelham, t.	11,104	10,071	1,033	10.3					
Wainfleet, twp.	6,000	6,064	-64	-1.1					
SUDBURY	149,923	157,030	-7,107	-4.5	-0.92	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.6
Sudbury, c.	91,829	97,604	-5,775	-5.9					
Nickel Centre, t.	12,318	13,157	-839	-6.4					
Rayside-Balfour, t.	15,017	16,035	-1,018	-6.4					
Valley East, t.	20,433	19,591	842	4.3					
Walden, t.	10,139	10,453	-314	-3.0					
Sudbury, T.D., Ind.Res.	187	190	-3	-1.6					

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE			POPULATION RATIO			
						PROVINCE		CANADA	
			No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	1976	1981	1976	1981
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)									
THUNDER BAY	121,379	119,253	2,126	1.8	0.35	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Thunder Bay, c.	112,486	111,476	1,010	0.9					
Neebing, twp.	811	602	209	34.7					
O'Connor, twp.	595	500	95	19.0					
Oliver, twp.	2,292	1,867	425	22.8					
Paipoonge, twp.	2,692	2,691	1	0.0					
Shuniah, twp.	2,011	1,715	296	17.3					
Indian Reserves	492	402	90	22.4					
TORONTO	2,998,947	2,803,101	195,846	7.0	1.36	33.9	34.8	12.2	12.3
Toronto, c.	599,217	633,318	-34,101	-5.4					
Brampton, c.	149,030	103,441A	45,589	44.1					
Mississauga, c.	315,056	250,035A	65,021	26.0					
North York, c.	559,521	558,398	1,123	0.2					
East York, b.	101,974	106,950	-4,976	-4.7					
Etobicoke, b.	298,713	297,109	1,604	0.5					
Scarborough, b.	443,353	387,149	56,204	14.5					
York, b.	134,617	141,367	-6,750	-4.8					
Ajax, t.	25,475	20,774	4,701	22.6					
Aurora, t.	16,267	14,249	2,018	14.2					
Caledon, t.	26,645	22,434	4,211	18.8					
East Gwillimbury, t.	12,565	10,635	1,930	18.1					
Markham, t.	77,037	56,206	20,831	37.1					
Newmarket, t.	29,753	24,795	4,958	20.0					
Oakville, t.	75,773	68,950	6,823	9.9					
Pickering, t.	37,754	27,879	9,875	35.4					
Richmond Hill, t.	37,778	34,716	3,062	8.8					
Vaughan, t.	29,674	17,782	11,892	66.9					
Whitchurch-Stouffville, t.	13,557	12,884	673	5.2					
King, twp.	15,188	14,030	1,158	8.3					

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE No.	CHANGE %	CHANGE Average Annual Growth Rate	POPULATION RATIO PROVINCE 1976	POPULATION RATIO PROVINCE 1981	POPULATION RATIO CANADA 1976	POPULATION RATIO CANADA 1981
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)									
WINDSOR	246,110	247,582	-1,472	-0.6	-0.12	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.0
Windsor, c.	192,083	196,526	-4,443	-2.3					
Belle River, t.	3,568	3,254	314	9.7					
Essex, t.	6,295	5,577	718	12.9					
Tecumseh, t.	6,364	5,326	1,038	19.5					
St. Clair Beach, v.	2,845	1,953	892	45.7					
Colchester N.,twp.	3,526	3,446	80	2.3					
Maidstone, twp.	8,361	8,396	-35	-0.4					
Rochester,twp.	4,403	4,153	250	6.0					
Sandwich S., twp.	4,825	5,039	-214	-4.3					
Sandwich W., twp.	13,840	13,912	-72	-0.5					
TOTAL ONTARIO C.M.A.'s	5,635,892	5,357,336	278,556	5.2	1.02	64.8	65.3	23.3	23.2
B. OTHER PROVINCES:									
Calgary (Alta.)	592,743	471,397A	121,346	25.7	4.69	25.6	26.5	2.1	2.4
Chicoutimi-Jonq. (Que.)	135,172	128,643	6,529	5.1	1.00	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.6
Edmonton (Alta.)	657,057	556,270A	100,787	18.1	3.39	30.3	29.4	2.4	2.7
Halifax (N.S.)	277,727	267,991	9,736	3.6	0.72	32.3	32.8	1.2	1.1
Montreal (Que.)	2,828,349	2,802,547A	25,802	0.9	0.18	45.0	43.9	12.2	11.6
Ottawa-Hull (Que. Part)	170,579	171,947	-1,368	-0.8	-0.16	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.7
Quebec (Que.)	576,075	542,158	33,917	6.3	1.22	8.7	8.9	2.4	2.4
Regina (Sask.)	164,313	151,191	13,122	8.7	1.68	16.4	17.0	0.7	0.7
Saint John (N.B.)	114,048	112,974	1,074	1.0	0.19	16.7	16.4	0.5	0.5
Saskatoon (Sask.)	154,210	133,793A	20,417	15.3	2.88	14.5	15.9	0.6	0.6
St. John's (Nfld.)	154,820	145,400A	9,420	6.5	1.26	26.1	27.3	0.6	0.6
Trois-Rivieres(Que.)	111,453	106,031A	5,422	5.1	1.00	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONCLUDED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE			POPULATION RATIO			
						PROVINCE		CANADA	
			No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	1976	1981	1976	1981
B. OTHER PROVINCES: (Cont'd.)									
Vancouver (B.C.)	1,268,183	1,166,348	101,835	8.7	1.69	47.3	46.2	5.1	5.2
Victoria (B.C.)	233,481	218,250	15,231	7.0	1.36	8.8	8.5	0.9	1.0
Winnipeg (Man.)	584,842	578,217	6,625	1.2	0.23	56.6	57.0	2.5	2.4
TOTAL OTHER PROVINCES' C.M.A.'s	8,023,052	7,553,157	469,895	6.2	1.21	51.3	51.0	32.9	33.0
TOTAL CANADA C.M.A.'s	13,658,944	12,910,493	748,451	5.8	1.13	-	-	56.2	56.1

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[1] Census Metropolitan Area is defined as the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having 100,000 or more population.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, *Population*, 1976 and 1981

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

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Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data) Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data) Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada,) Ontario data)	965-7078
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
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Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
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*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JUNE 1982

*FEATURE ARTICLE: FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO
(PART II: INTER-COUNTY ANALYSIS)

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on July 1, 1982 was 8,706,500.

VITAL STATISTICS, JULY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During July 1982 there were 10,847 births in Ontario as compared to 10,070 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 777 births, or 7.7%. The number of births during the January-July 1982 period amounted to 72,196 as compared to 73,645 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,449 births, or 2.0%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 was 120,939 as compared to 126,588 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 5,649 births, or 4.5%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.9, down from 14.7 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in July 1982 was 5,079 as compared to 5,250 in July 1981, showing a decline of 171 deaths, or 3.3%. The number of deaths for the January-July 1982 period amounted to 37,699 as compared to 38,625 deaths during the same period last year, for a decline of 926 deaths, or 2.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 was 62,668 as compared to 64,098 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,430 deaths, or 2.2%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.2, down from 7.4 last year.

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Ontario
Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller
minister

Tom Campbell
deputy minister

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

	JULY				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JULY					JANUARY-JULY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION			NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
ITEM[1]	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,847	10,070	777	7.7	120,939	126,588	13.9	14.7	14.3	72,196	73,645	-1,449	-2.0
Deaths	5,079	5,250	-171	-3.3	62,668	64,098	7.2	7.4	7.3	37,699	38,625	- 926	-2.4
Natural Increase	5,768	4,820	948	19.7	58,271	62,490	6.7	7.3	7.0	34,497	35,020	- 523	-1.5
Marriages	8,090	7,696	394	5.1	68,864	72,585	7.9	8.4	8.1	36,655	35,943	712	2.0
Divorces	2,499	3,000	-501	-16.7	24,912	22,190	2.9	2.6	2.7	13,994	13,719	275	2.0
Population Base[2] (in thousands) as of January 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,664.6	8,600.5	8,543.3	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in July 1982 amounted to 5,768 as compared to 4,820 in July last year, for an increase of 948, or 19.7%. Natural increase during the January-July period 1982 amounted to 34,497 as compared to 35,020 for the same period last year, for a decline of 523, or 1.5%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 added 58,271 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,490 during the same period last year, for a decline of 4,219, or 6.8%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 8,090 marriages celebrated in July 1982 as compared to 7,696 in the same month last year, for an increase of 394, or 5.1%. During the January-July period 1982 there were 36,655 marriages contracted as compared to 35,943 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 712, or 2.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 there were 68,864 marriages as compared to 72,585 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,721, or 5.1%.

DIVORCES. In July 1982 there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 3,000 in July 1981, showing a decrease of 501, or 16.7%. During the January-July period there were 13,994 recorded divorces as compared to 13,719 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 275, or 2.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 there were 24,912 divorces as compared to 22,190 for the same period last year, for an increase of 2,722, or 12.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

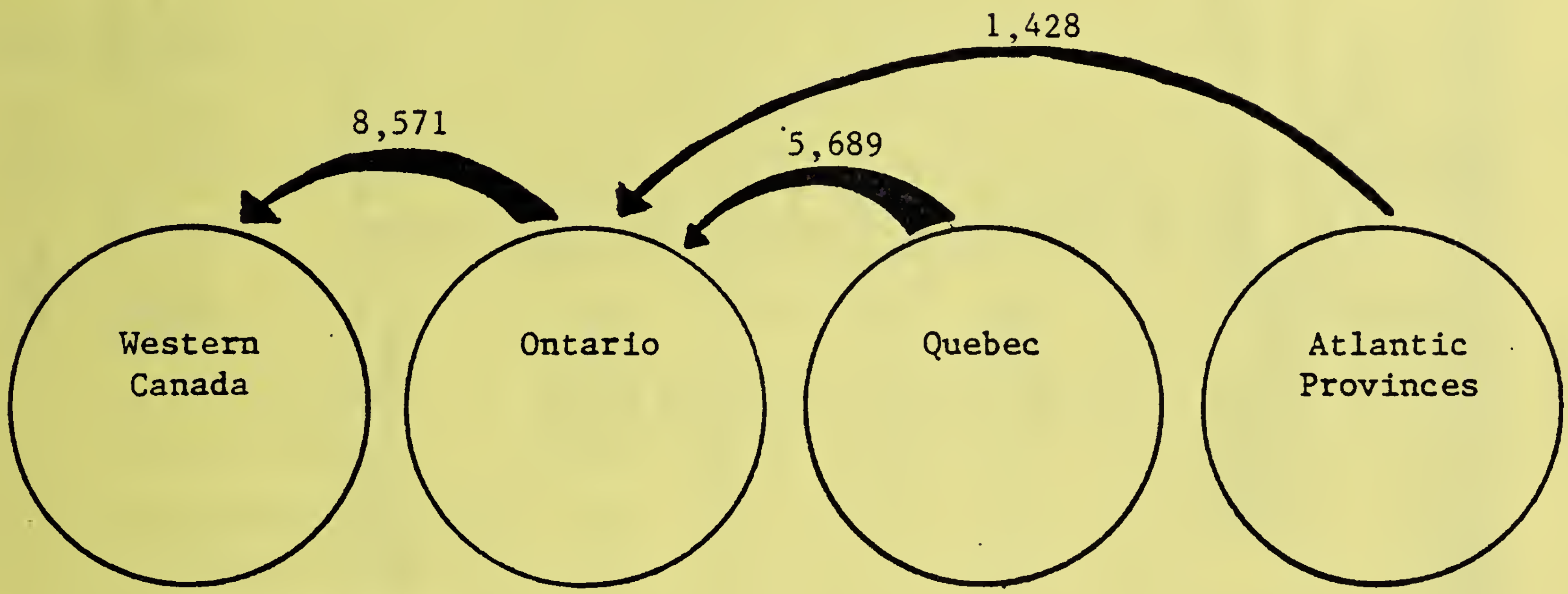
	July		12 months ended with July					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	8,090	7,696	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.0
Divorces	2,499	3,000	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
June	-357	912	13	568
Jan. - June (6) Months 1982	-8,571	5,689	1,428	-1,454



Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario gained an estimated 568 persons during June 1982 in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,076 migrants: 912 from Quebec, 123 from Manitoba, 35 from New Brunswick and 6 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 508 migrants to the following provinces: 264 to Alberta, 157 to British Columbia, 30 to Saskatchewan, 18 to Newfoundland, 10 to Nova Scotia, and 29 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 Ontario lost 11,104 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,363 persons from: Quebec 11,422, 998 from Newfoundland, 771 from New Brunswick, and 172 from Prince Edward Island. We lost a net of 24,467 migrants to: Alberta 15,028, British Columbia 6,194, Manitoba 1,254, Saskatchewan 952, Nova Scotia 363, and Yukon and N.W.T. 676.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 was a net loss of 25,805 migrants. The net loss for June 1981 amounted to 2,083 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JUNE, JANUARY-JUNE AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1982

	JUNE, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1982			JANUARY-JUNE, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF			TRANSFER OF		
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CUMULATIVE
Newfoundland	- 25	7	- 18	299	699	998	238	373	611
Prince Edward Island	16	-10	6	-21	193	172	14	445	459
Nova Scotia	-54	44	-10	-56	-307	-363	109	-90	19
New Brunswick	-35	70	35	215	556	771	56	283	339
Quebec	170	742	912	3,090	8,332	11,422	1,230	4,459	5,689
Manitoba	27	96	123	-79	-1,175	- 1,254	-130	-566	-696
Saskatchewan	24	-54	-30	-138	-814	-952	36	-334	-298
Alberta	-134	-130	-264	-4,504	-10,524	-15,028	-1,357	-2,448	-3,805
British Columbia	-22	-135	-157	-430	- 5,764	- 6,194	-134	-3,435	-3,569
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-1	-28	-29	-122	-554	-676	-21	-182	-203
Total Received	-34	602	568	-1,746	- 9,358	-11,104	41	-1,495	-1,454

* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1982

FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO
PART II: INTER-COUNTY ANALYSIS

Introduction

The fertility of a region or area is an important indicator of its population growth. Moreover, trends in fertility influence school enrolment and industries related to child consumers. Regional variations in socio-economic conditions are likely to produce different levels of fertility among regions. In this article we examine fertility rates in the counties and economic regions of Ontario. A trend analysis of fertility for the province as a whole was presented in the previous Demographic Bulletin, June 1982.

Inter-regional Trends

There is evidence of a decline in the birth rates of all regions since 1956. The crude birth rates for the five economic regions of Ontario are as follows:

Birth Rates, Ontario and Regions, 1951-1981

Region	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Eastern Ontario	25.4	27.0	25.5	17.8	15.6	13.8	13.3
Central Ontario	23.9	25.7	24.6	19.2	16.8	14.7	14.1
Southwestern Ontario	24.9	25.7	24.0	18.1	16.9	15.2	14.5
Northeastern Ontario	30.3	32.1	30.7	20.1	19.6	16.5	15.1
Northwestern Ontario	27.8	28.5	28.5	20.4	19.9	16.9	16.7
Ontario (Total)	25.0	26.6	25.3	19.0	16.9	14.8	14.2

The following table shows that the highest decline in all five regions took place from 1961 to 1966. A higher decline in the fertility of the Northeastern and the Northwestern regions from 1971 to 1976, and of the Northeastern from 1976 to 1981 indicates a tendency to convergence in the regional fertility of Ontario.

Per cent Change in the Regions of Ontario, 1951-1981

Region	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981
Eastern Ontario	+6.3	-7.4	-28.8	-12.4	-11.5	-3.6
Central Ontario	7.5	-4.3	-22.0	-12.5	-12.5	-4.1
Southwestern Ontario	3.2	-6.6	-24.6	-6.6	-10.1	-4.6
Northeastern Ontario	5.9	-4.4	-34.5	-2.5	-15.8	-8.5
Northwestern Ontario	2.5	0.0	-28.4	-2.5	-15.1	-1.2
Ontario (Total)	6.4	-4.9	-24.9	-11.1	-12.4	-4.1

Inter-County Differentials

Table 3 gives the birth rates for the 53 counties of Ontario from the 1951 to 1981 census years. Table 4 presents total fertility rates per 1,000 women and an index for each county based on Ontario equals 100.

The following table shows that the Northeastern and the Northwestern regions have higher birth rates than the provincial average. A birth rate higher than the provincial average is also evident in the Southwestern region for the last three census years (1971, 1976 and 1981). The Eastern and the Central regions have fertility below the provincial average in recent census years.

Birth Rate Index, Ontario and Regions, 1951-1981
Ontario = 100

Region	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Eastern Ontario	101.6	101.5	100.8	93.7	92.3	93.2	93.7
Central Ontario	95.6	96.6	97.2	101.0	99.4	99.3	99.3
Southwestern Ontario	99.6	96.6	94.9	95.3	100.0	102.7	102.1
Northeastern Ontario	121.2	120.7	121.3	105.8	116.0	111.5	106.3
Northwestern Ontario	111.2	107.1	112.6	107.4	117.8	114.2	117.6
Ontario (Total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table 4 we converted the total fertility rate of each county into an index. The value of this index is 100 for Ontario. The value of this index for each county gives an idea of how the fertility of the county differs from the provincial average. In order to simplify the discussion, the 53 counties of Ontario have been classified into five groups on the basis of their fertility levels. These classes are as follows:

Code	Fertility Level
1	very low
2	low
3	average
4	high
5	very high

The graphic distribution of the 53 counties on the basis of their fertility levels for 1966 and 1981 are presented in Figures 1 and 2. The counties with very low and very high fertility rankings in 1966 and 1981 are as follows:

Fertility Ranking, 1961 and 1981

Very Low		Very High	
1966	1981	1966	1981
Dundas	Prescott	Glengarry	Perth
Frontenac*	Frontenac	Prince Edward	Elgin
Hastings	Halton	Russell*	Russell
Lanark	Niagara	Dufferin*	Dufferin
Ottawa-Carleton*	Ottawa-Carleton	Bruce*	Bruce
Haliburton	Hamilton-Wentworth	Essex	Huron
Hamilton-Wentworth*	Peterborough	Algoma	Timiskaming
Northumberland	Toronto	Cochrane*	Cochrane
Peterborough*	Essex	Manitoulin*	Manitoulin
Simcoe	Sudbury (R.M.)	Kenora*	Kenora
Toronto*	Middlesex	Rainy River	
York			
Lambton			
Middlesex*			

*Ranking in 1966 and 1981 is the same.

Intercounty Differentials in Fertility and Age of Mothers

Age-specific fertility rates by age group for the counties and the regions for 1981 are given in Table 5. Some highlights of this table are as follows: In 1981, the highest rate among the women aged 20-24 is found in the Northwestern Ontario Region. For the other four regions, the highest rates have shifted to the 25-29 age group. Out of the 53 counties, only ten counties show higher fertility rates among women aged 20-24 than among those aged 25-29. In 1971, there were some 28 such counties. This indicates that women in Ontario are bearing children at older ages. Furthermore, this trend is much more striking in Northern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951 - 1981 (CONTINUED)

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
EASTERN ONTARIO	25.4	27.0	25.5	17.8	15.6	13.8	13.3
Dundas	21.9	26.0	22.0	16.1	14.9	14.6	13.7
Frontenac	24.6	27.2	26.7	18.4	17.0	14.2	13.1
Glengarry	24.0	25.1	22.0	18.5	14.0	14.7	12.2
Grenville	21.4	25.6	22.3	18.0	13.2	13.3	12.6
Hastings	27.2	28.4	27.7	16.5	15.4	15.0	14.1
Lanark	22.4	22.0	20.5	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.2
Leeds	20.3	22.4	22.0	18.0	15.9	14.2	13.2
Lennox & Addington	23.1	23.1	21.5	18.2	15.9	16.0	13.7
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	26.0	27.1	25.4	18.3	15.8	12.9	13.0
Prescott	26.9	27.6	25.9	17.3	14.2	13.7	12.4
Prince Edward	20.1	25.7	24.4	18.1	13.3	12.8	11.7
Renfrew	28.9	30.9	29.1	17.5	15.9	14.6	13.9
Russell	19.8	22.9	24.9	18.5	17.0	18.4	17.0
Stormont	28.2	29.5	27.3	18.1	15.5	14.8	14.1
CENTRAL ONTARIO	23.9	25.7	24.6	19.2	16.8	14.7	14.1
Brant	26.0	24.0	22.1	18.6	14.6	14.6	15.2
Dufferin	22.6	23.0	19.7	16.7	17.8	17.8	15.3
Durham (R.M.)	25.8	28.2	25.7	19.5	16.3	15.3	15.7
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	23.6	24.3	23.2	17.6	15.8	16.0	14.0
Haliburton	22.7	22.3	19.6	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.4
Halton (R.M.)	24.5	29.2	26.1	20.7	17.1	14.1	13.2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.9	26.7	24.6	18.8	15.2	13.9	13.5
Muskoka (D.M.)	21.7	24.3	21.3	13.0	14.5	14.4	12.6
Niagara (R.M.)	24.9	26.1	23.3	18.2	15.8	13.0	12.5
Northumberland	21.6	23.1	21.3	15.7	13.8	13.9	12.8
Peel (R.M.)	25.9	28.6	27.6	20.9	19.3	18.1	16.9
Peterborough	27.7	26.1	23.4	17.3	15.0	13.7	12.4
Simcoe	23.4	25.9	24.6	16.1	16.6	15.6	14.0
Toronto (M.M.)	22.7	25.1	24.8	19.9	17.0	14.2	13.3
Victoria	21.4	21.5	21.1	15.7	13.3	14.3	13.1
Waterloo (R.M.)	26.5	26.9	25.5	21.9	19.5	16.5	15.4
Wellington	24.0	25.1	23.5	18.0	17.6	15.6	15.4
York (R.M.)	25.1	27.5	25.7	16.5	15.5	14.2	15.7
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	24.9	25.7	24.0	18.1	16.9	15.2	14.5
Bruce	23.6	22.3	23.2	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.6
Elgin	21.7	21.1	21.5	17.0	16.1	15.1	15.0
Essex	27.1	27.7	23.9	20.0	18.0	15.3	13.2
Grey	21.8	22.2	18.7	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.5
Huron	23.5	23.0	23.1	15.2	15.2	16.2	15.7
Kent	27.7	27.1	26.7	19.2	18.1	15.6	15.8
Lambton	26.8	28.6	26.2	17.6	16.8	16.1	15.5
Middlesex	24.0	25.8	25.3	18.5	17.3	14.6	14.1
Oxford	22.6	25.4	23.7	17.7	15.6	15.6	14.8
Perth	23.0	23.1	22.0	16.5	15.7	15.0	15.8

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951 - 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	**30.3**	**32.1**	**30.7**	**20.1**	**19.6**	**16.5**	**15.1**
Algoma	28.0	31.0	31.8	21.8	18.9	17.0	16.2
Cochrane	30.4	32.1	30.5	20.7	19.9	16.9	17.4
Manitoulin	27.6	27.4	27.4	20.5	16.4	16.8	16.0
Nipissing	31.9	32.5	31.1	19.2	17.8	15.8	14.1
Parry Sound	25.5	26.8	24.3	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	34.0	35.3	32.7	20.7	22.5	17.4	14.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	32.5	33.7	31.3	19.8	21.6	17.0	14.4
Timiskaming	27.2	29.0	26.5	16.8	16.1	14.8	14.9
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	**27.8**	**28.5**	**28.5**	**20.4**	**19.9**	**16.9**	**16.7**
Kenora	29.8	31.1	33.5	25.1	24.3	20.8	21.7
Rainy River	30.4	31.8	29.1	20.5	19.5	16.8	14.4
Thunder Bay	26.5	26.8	26.6	18.7	18.3	15.4	15.1
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	25.0	26.6	25.3	19.0	16.9	14.8	14.2

SOURCE: Vital Statistics
Ontario Registrar General

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 4

ONTARIO: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1966 - 1981 (CONTINUED)

	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES				INDEX(ONTARIO = 100)			
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1966	1971	1976	1981
EASTERN ONTARIO	2,710	2,093	1,624	1,522	97.1	94.2	91.9	93.3
Dundas	2,706	2,292	2,033	1,882	97.0	103.2	115.1	115.3
Frontenac	2,615	2,122	1,616	1,492	93.7	95.5	91.5	91.4
Glengarry	3,767	2,479	2,199	1,812	135.0	111.6	124.4	111.0
Grenville	3,050	2,032	1,795	1,713	109.3	91.5	101.6	105.0
Hastings	2,658	2,231	1,926	1,758	95.3	100.5	109.0	107.7
Lanark	2,581	2,039	1,639	1,650	92.5	91.8	92.8	101.1
Leeds	2,888	2,321	1,904	1,751	103.5	104.5	107.8	107.3
Lennox & Addington	3,055	2,352	2,017	1,769	109.5	105.9	114.1	108.4
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	2,570	1,950	1,400	1,359	92.1	87.8	79.2	83.3
Prescott	2,988	2,126	1,857	1,510	107.1	95.7	105.1	92.5
Prince Edward	3,159	2,271	1,764	1,638	113.2	102.3	99.8	100.4
Renfrew	2,939	2,373	1,993	1,806	105.3	106.8	112.8	110.7
Russell	3,389	2,531	2,150	1,931	121.5	114.0	121.7	118.3
Stormont	2,852	2,197	1,889	1,710	102.2	98.9	106.9	104.8
CENTRAL ONTARIO	2,731	2,137	1,722	1,600	97.9	96.2	97.5	98.0
Brant	2,928	2,062	1,845	1,813	104.9	92.8	104.4	111.1
Dufferin	3,108	2,726	2,213	1,950	111.4	122.7	125.2	119.5
Durham (R.M.)	2,825	2,200	1,813	1,763	101.3	99.1	102.6	108.0
Haldimand-Norfolk(R.M.)	2,922	2,359	2,133	1,791	104.7	106.2	120.7	109.7
Haliburton	2,774	2,151	1,979	1,820	99.4	96.8	112.0	111.5
Halton (R.M.)	3,045	2,280	1,727	1,611	109.1	102.7	97.7	98.7
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	2,704	2,024	1,682	1,588	96.9	91.1	95.2	97.3
Muskoka (D.M.)	2,456	2,284	1,983	1,717	88.0	102.8	112.2	105.2
Niagara (R.M.)	2,796	2,237	1,676	1,580	100.2	100.7	94.9	96.8
Northumberland	2,697	2,163	1,911	1,758	96.7	97.4	108.1	107.7
Peel (R.M.)	2,912	2,305	1,908	1,766	104.4	103.8	108.0	108.2
Peterborough	2,749	2,150	1,781	1,582	98.5	96.8	100.8	96.9
Simcoe	2,690	2,395	1,950	1,744	96.4	107.8	110.4	106.9
Toronto (M.M.)	2,633	2,029	1,605	1,462	94.4	91.4	90.8	89.6
Victoria	2,900	2,265	2,015	1,852	103.9	102.0	114.0	113.5
Waterloo (R.M.)	3,050	2,406	1,850	1,694	109.3	108.3	104.7	103.8
Wellington	2,945	2,424	1,858	1,804	105.6	109.1	105.1	110.5
York (R.M.)	2,759	2,313	1,781	1,840	98.9	104.1	100.8	112.7
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	2,855	2,361	1,891	1,734	102.3	106.3	107.0	106.3
Bruce	3,274	2,680	2,171	2,169	117.3	120.7	122.9	132.9
Elgin	2,882	2,315	2,000	1,953	103.3	104.2	113.2	119.7
Essex	3,111	2,470	1,908	1,598	111.5	111.2	108.0	97.9
Grey	2,792	2,457	1,962	1,829	100.1	110.6	111.0	112.1
Huron	2,853	2,591	2,346	2,207	102.3	116.7	132.8	135.2
Kent	2,937	2,541	1,960	1,920	105.3	114.4	110.9	117.6
Lambton	2,755	2,385	2,042	1,853	98.7	107.4	115.6	113.5
Middlesex	2,571	2,125	1,624	1,502	92.2	95.7	91.9	92.0
Oxford	2,883	2,306	2,000	1,858	103.3	103.8	113.2	113.8
Perth	2,874	2,435	2,013	2,029	103.0	109.6	113.9	124.3

TABLE 4

ONTARIO: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1966 - 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES				INDEX(ONTARIO = 100)			
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1966	1971	1976	1981
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	3,107	2,668	2,048	1,780	111.4	120.1	115.9	109.1
Algoma	3,169	2,530	2,076	1,798	113.6	113.6	117.5	110.2
Cochrane	3,249	2,727	2,064	1,961	116.5	122.8	116.8	120.2
Manitoulin	4,068	2,892	2,543	2,341	145.8	130.2	143.9	143.4
Nipissing	2,971	2,479	2,015	1,737	106.5	111.6	114.0	106.4
Parry Sound	3,092	2,553	1,964	1,773	110.8	114.9	111.1	108.6
Sudbury (R.M.)	3.082	2,860	2,012	1,610	110.5	128.8	113.9	98.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	3,082	2,860	2,228	1,775	110.5	128.8	126.1	108.8
Timiskaming	2,806	2,405	1,976	1,951	100.6	108.3	111.8	119.5
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	3,243	2,806	2,104	1,944	116.2	126.3	119.1	119.1
Kenora	3,865	3,399	2,651	2,555	138.5	153.0	150.0	156.6
Rainy River	3,501	2,944	2,340	1,860	125.5	132.6	132.4	114.0
Thunder Bay	2,973	2,568	1,866	1,723	106.6	115.6	105.6	105.6
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	2,790	2,221	1,767	1,632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Vital Statistics
Ontario Registrar General.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 5

ONTARIO: AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1981 (CONTINUED)

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL FERTILI RATE
EASTERN ONTARIO	19.6	82.2	116.8	64.8	18.5	2.4	0.1	1,522	49.7
Dundas	22.3	138.7	132.8	57.0	23.5	2.1	-	1,882	57.7
Frontenac	27.4	73.7	116.4	63.5	13.6	3.8	-	1,492	49.4
Glengarry	16.9	123.1	127.8	71.2	19.4	4.0	-	1,812	53.7
Grenville	14.2	114.4	139.5	55.1	16.4	1.4	1.5	1,713	51.6
Hastings	31.4	118.9	132.8	55.3	10.4	2.8	-	1,758	56.1
Lanark	23.7	94.7	136.9	57.4	14.5	2.7	-	1,650	53.7
Leeds	19.1	115.4	137.2	59.9	18.5	-	-	1,751	54.2
Lennox & Addington	35.8	132.2	115.6	53.8	12.7	3.6	-	1,769	56.1
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	13.5	58.2	103.6	71.5	21.9	2.9	0.1	1,359	45.1
Prescott	18.9	101.8	122.6	43.2	15.5	-	-	1,510	47.7
Prince Edward	21.5	112.1	110.0	71.4	12.5	-	-	1,638	50.5
Renfrew	27.3	123.0	137.7	53.9	18.0	1.3	-	1,806	57.0
Russell	5.7	137.0	170.9	60.3	8.4	3.8	-	1,931	65.2
Stormont	22.3	109.8	135.8	55.6	18.4	-	-	1,710	55.4
CENTRAL ONTARIO	20.9	80.3	119.6	72.4	22.7	3.8	0.2	1,600	51.9
Brant	39.2	115.3	132.4	58.7	14.7	1.9	0.4	1,813	60.3
Dufferin	28.0	109.6	157.2	68.5	24.4	2.2	-	1,950	60.0
Durham (R.M.)	23.0	102.7	141.4	67.6	14.8	2.7	0.3	1,763	57.4
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	25.4	125.2	139.3	55.9	10.5	1.8	-	1,791	57.4
Haliburton	42.7	125.4	118.8	67.6	9.5	-	-	1,820	54.4
Halton (R.M.)	10.5	69.3	139.5	79.0	21.4	2.4	-	1,611	47.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.0	84.2	122.1	65.2	18.1	3.6	0.3	1,588	52.0
Muskoka (D.M.)	32.9	118.8	121.6	57.8	11.2	1.0	-	1,717	53.6
Niagara (R.M.)	20.3	94.3	125.4	56.3	17.1	2.4	0.1	1,580	49.3
Northumberland	30.4	108.9	133.8	60.0	15.0	3.5	-	1,758	54.2
Peel (R.M.)	17.7	88.8	139.8	77.9	24.4	4.4	0.2	1,766	57.8
Peterborough	23.4	89.9	129.3	54.5	15.9	3.4	-	1,582	50.2
Simcoe	25.5	113.4	133.5	58.1	14.9	3.4	-	1,744	56.0
Toronto (M.M.)	19.5	63.9	98.4	76.9	28.9	4.6	0.2	1,462	47.8
Victoria	25.3	123.1	139.1	65.4	15.7	1.8	-	1,852	58.3
Waterloo (R.M.)	26.9	93.5	128.5	67.7	18.0	4.2	-	1,694	57.0
Wellington	23.7	94.6	143.1	76.0	17.5	5.6	0.3	1,804	59.3
York (R.M.)	12.7	79.9	162.2	87.8	22.1	2.9	0.3	1,840	57.2
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	25.0	109.0	131.8	62.7	15.6	2.6	0.1	1,734	57.1
Bruce	32.5	150.2	153.4	73.2	18.7	5.7	-	2,169	70.5
Elgin	35.9	135.6	142.5	57.2	16.6	2.2	0.6	1,953	62.1
Essex	24.0	104.5	118.8	55.8	14.2	2.3	-	1,598	52.0
Grey	23.3	127.5	135.7	58.9	16.1	4.3	-	1,829	57.6
Huron	22.1	144.4	183.5	70.7	15.0	4.9	0.8	2,207	69.3
Kent	33.2	136.0	145.2	53.0	14.0	2.6	-	1,920	63.5
Lambton	21.2	119.6	146.7	66.6	14.5	1.9	-	1,853	61.0
Middlesex	20.6	77.5	117.8	66.6	15.9	1.9	-	1,502	51.1
Oxford	30.1	122.3	132.2	67.1	16.4	3.5	-	1,858	59.9
Perth	23.2	133.6	152.0	73.0	21.0	3.0	-	2,029	65.4

TABLE 5

ONTARIO: AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	32.7	125.9	129.7	53.4	12.0	2.2	0.1	1,780	57.8
Algoma	37.2	121.2	132.1	55.9	10.6	2.5	-	1,798	60.8
Cochrane	40.9	151.4	133.7	51.6	11.7	2.4	0.4	1,961	67.1
Manitoulin	63.7	161.1	147.1	73.5	15.1	7.7	-	2,341	73.0
Nipissing	29.8	116.0	126.8	55.7	16.9	1.6	0.5	1,737	53.4
Parry Sound	26.2	126.2	132.4	59.4	8.2	2.2	-	1,773	51.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	23.7	110.6	125.9	48.2	11.6	2.0	-	1,610	51.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	35.5	143.5	128.8	38.2	6.1	2.9	-	1,775	57.8
Timiskaming	35.7	143.5	127.5	67.6	15.0	0.9	-	1,951	61.2
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	48.9	128.5	127.8	60.4	19.1	4.1	-	1,944	66.5
Kenora	89.2	180.0	130.4	74.8	27.5	9.0	-	2,555	88.3
Rainy River	50.5	133.7	107.2	59.4	17.7	3.5	-	1,860	61.0
Thunder Bay	31.7	109.3	129.5	55.5	16.2	2.3	-	1,723	59.2
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	23.0	89.1	121.8	68.6	20.4	3.4	0.1	1,632	53.1

SOURCE: Vital Statistics
Ontario Registrar General.

Social and Economic Data
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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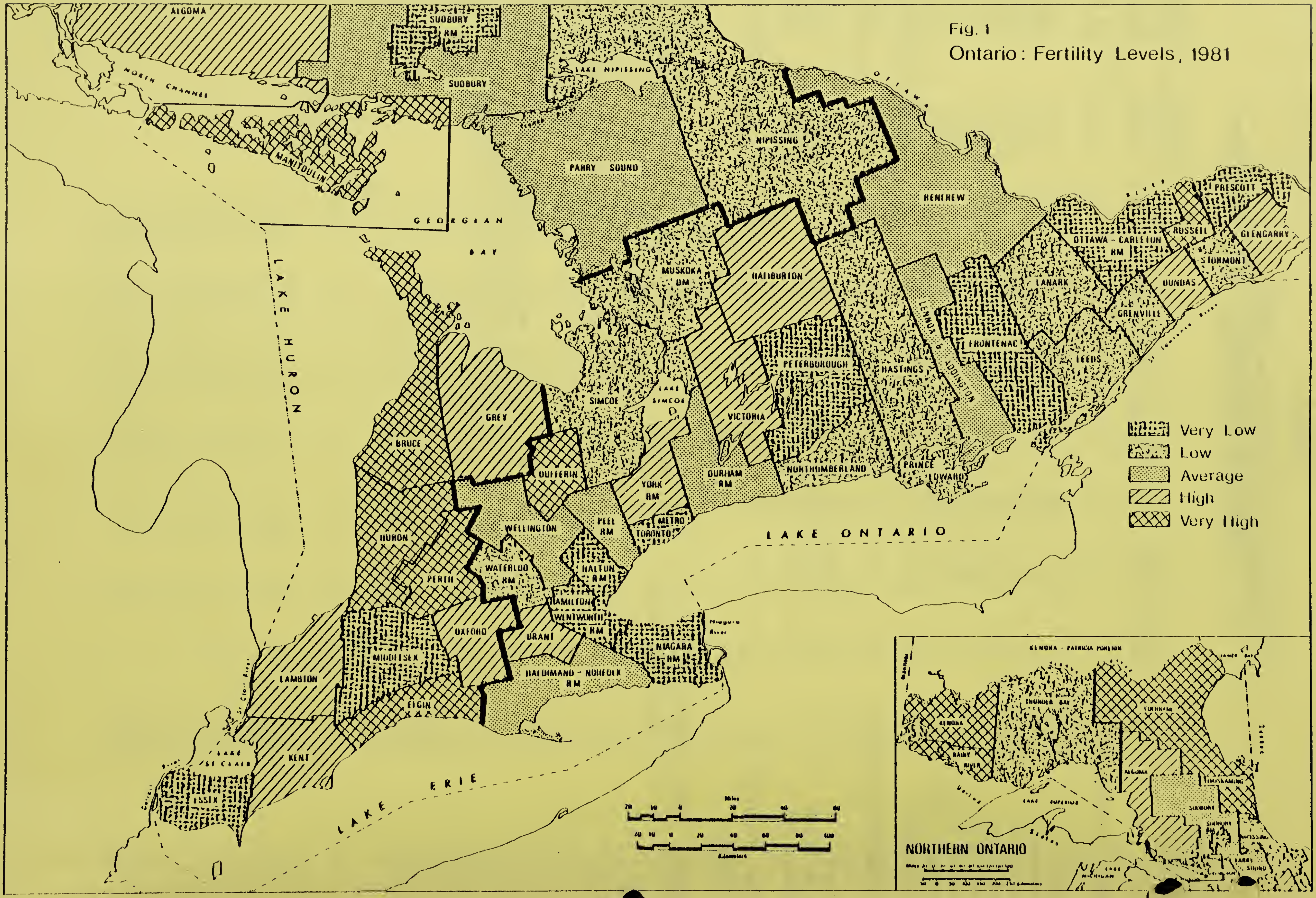
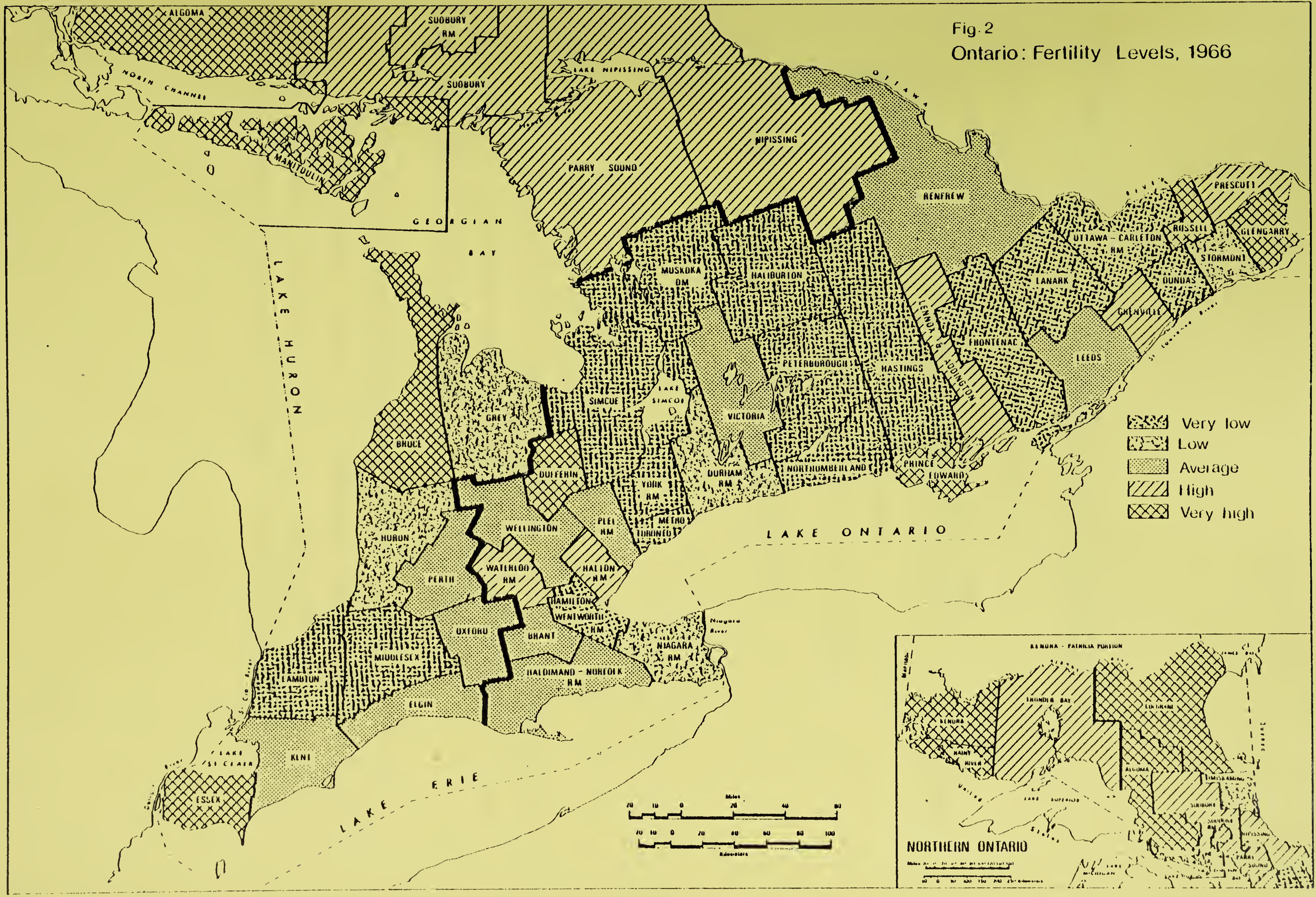


Fig. 1

Ontario: Fertility Levels, 1981

Fig. 2
Ontario: Fertility Levels, 1966



COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)   965-7078
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada,)
Ontario data)
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries
Vital Statistics, Ontario
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001
(Available through Dataline, telephone 362-1572).

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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Demographic:

Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties and Planning Regions, 1971-76	$ 2.00
1980 Population Estimates by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over	5.00
Monthly Demographic Bulletin - 1982 Subscription	12.00/yr.*
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Ontario: Estimates of Average Net Migration for Economic regions and Counties, by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups, 1951-1976	10.00

Economic Data:

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Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1970-1980, August 1982	5.00
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Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics
Statistical
Services
Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

September, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 9

POPULATION

On August 1, 1982 Ontario's estimated population was 8,714,800, up 0.9% from the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR AUGUST 1982

Births

- 10,989, up 5.3% from August last year.
- The rate for the year ending August 1982 was 14.0 per 1,000 population, a significant decrease from the previous year.

Deaths

- 4,995, an increase of 7.6% from August a year ago.
- The annual rate, 7.3 per 1,000, showed no change.

Natural Increase

- 5,994, up 3.5% from August 1981.
- The rate for the year ending August 1982 was 6.7 per 1,000, down from 7.2 the previous year.

Marriages

- 9,585 during August, a 22.2% increase over the same month last year.
- The rate per 1,000 population was slightly lower than for the year ending August 1981.

Divorces

- 1,999, an increase of 24.2% from August last year.
- The annual rate, 2.9 per 1,000, showed a significant increase.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for August

	August			12 Months ending August						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1982	1981	Change	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	10,989	10,435	5.3	121,493	125,039	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	4,995	4,642	7.6	63,021	63,246	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	5,994	5,793	3.5	58,472	61,793	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	9,585	7,844	22.2	70,605	71,766	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,999	1,610	24.2	25,301	22,324	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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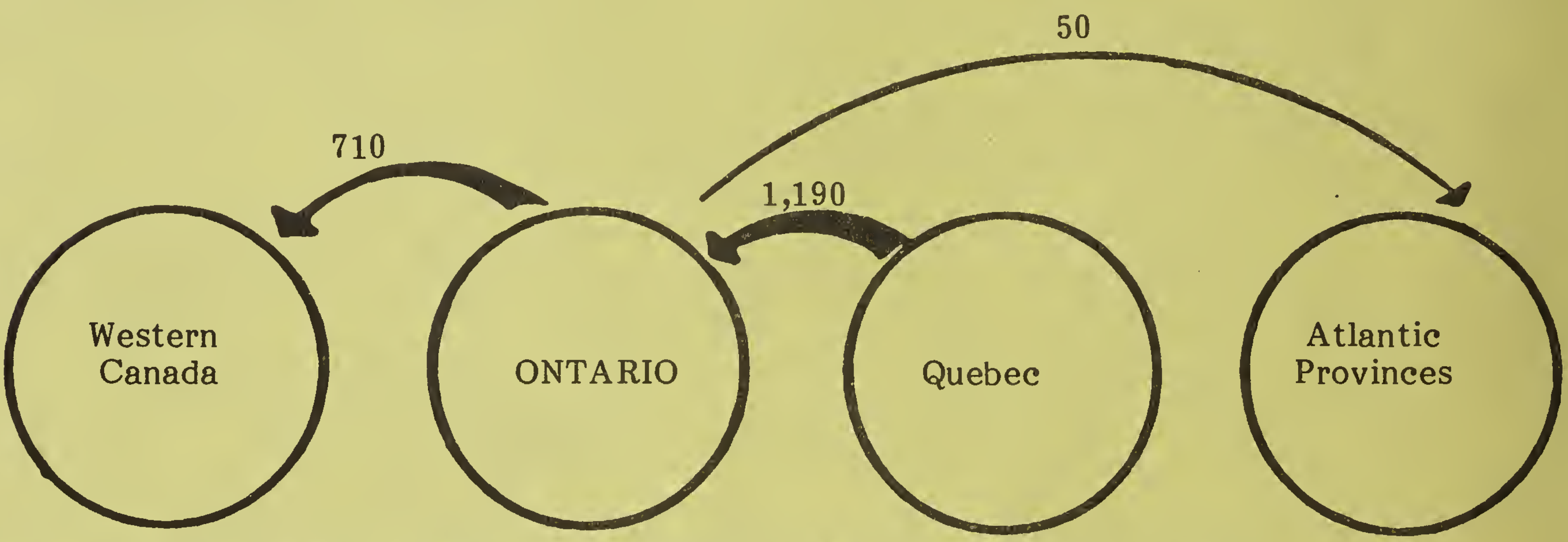
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1982

- During July 1982, Ontario gained a net of 420 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,190), Saskatchewan (100) and New Brunswick (60). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (450), British Columbia (240), Manitoba (100), Prince Edward Island (80), Newfoundland (20), Yukon and Northwest Territories (20) and Nova Scotia (10).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending July 1982 (9,190) was 66% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of July 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – July and 12 Months Ending July, 1982

Between Ontario and	July, 1982			12 Months ending July, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-40	20	-20	290	710	990
Prince Edward Island	-50	-30	-80	-40	120	80
Nova Scotia	20	-40	-10	-50	-470	-520
New Brunswick	-	60	60	220	520	750
Quebec	250	940	1,190	3,270	8,400	11,680
Manitoba	20	-120	-100	-20	-1,230	-1,250
Saskatchewan	10	90	100	-70	-660	-730
Alberta	-170	-280	-450	-4,080	-9,990	-14,070
British Columbia	30	-270	-240	-340	-5,180	-5,520
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	-20	-20	-110	-490	-600
TOTAL	70	350	420	-930	-8,260	-9,190

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

October, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 10

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
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POPULATION

On September 1, 1982 Ontario's estimated population was 8,723,300, an increase of 0.9% over September 1981.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

Births

- 11,488, up 13.9% from September a year ago.
- The 12 month rate, 14.2 per 1,000 population, was down from 14.6 the previous year.

Deaths

- 4,856, an 8.7% increase compared to September last year.
- The annual rate per 1,000, remained steady at 7.3.

Natural Increase

- 6,632, an increase of 18.0% over September 1981.
- The rate for the year ending September 1982 decreased to 6.9 per 1,000.

Marriages

- 7,705, down 17.7% compared to the same month last year.
- The 12 month rate decreased to 7.9 per 1,000.

Divorces

- 2,328, a marked increase, 28.3%, over September a year ago.
- The 12 month rate per 1,000 recorded a high of 3.0.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for September

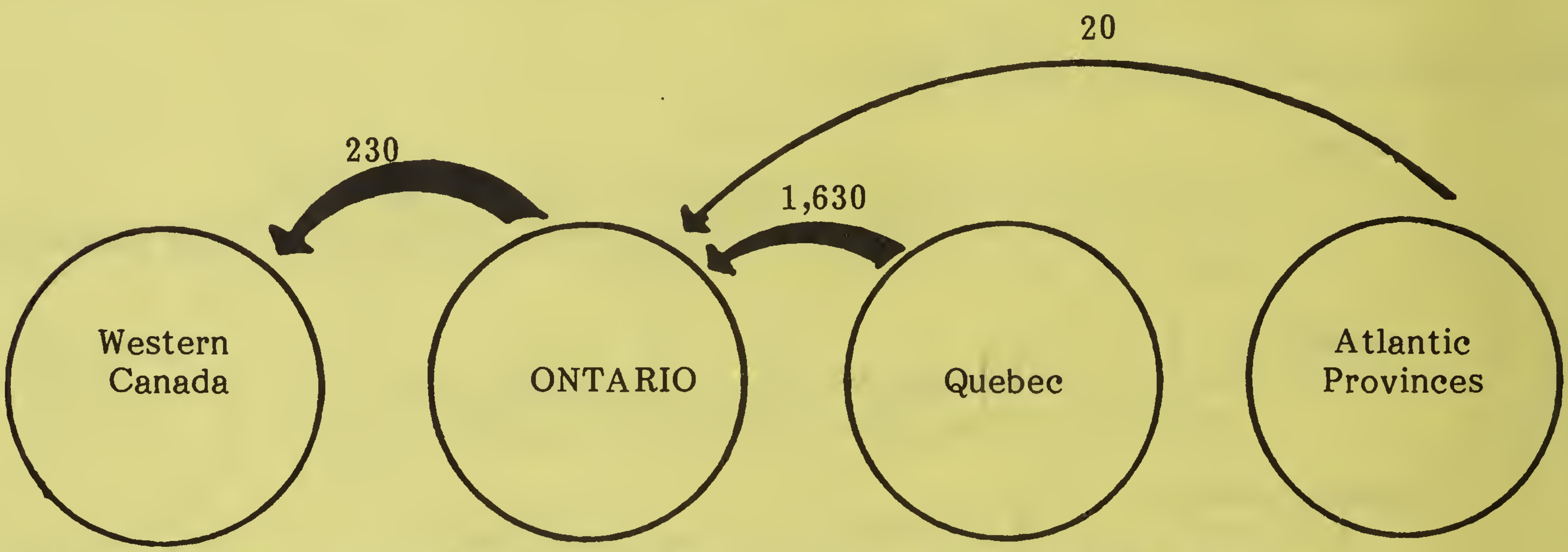
	September			12 Months ending September						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1982	1981	Change	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	11,488	10,085	13.9	122,896	125,634	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	4,856	4,466	8.7	63,411	63,217	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	6,632	5,619	18.0	59,485	62,417	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	7,705	9,364	-17.7	68,946	71,470	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Divorces	2,328	1,814	28.3	25,815	22,638	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR AUGUST 1982

- During August 1982, Ontario gained a net of 1,430 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,630), Manitoba (140) and New Brunswick (70). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (370), Nova Scotia (30) and Prince Edward Island (20).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending August 1982 (6,950) was 74% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of August 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – August and 12 Months Ending August 1982

Between Ontario and	August, 1982			12 Months ending August, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-30	30	-	290	710	1,010
Prince Edward Island	-	-20	-20	-10	60	50
Nova Scotia	-80	50	-30	-100	-550	-650
New Brunswick	20	60	70	280	500	780
Quebec	540	1,100	1,630	3,260	8,990	12,250
Manitoba	-30	170	140	-60	-1,000	-1,050
Saskatchewan	10	-10	-	-20	-600	-620
Alberta	-20	-350	-370	-3,880	-9,610	-13,480
British Columbia	-10	10	-	-370	-4,340	-4,710
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-20	20	-	-130	-400	-530
TOTAL	380	1,050	1,430	-730	-6,220	-6,950

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

November, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 11

POPULATION

Ontario's population for October 1, 1982 was estimated at 8,730,800, an increase of 0.9% from October last year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER 1982

Births

- 10,732, an increase of 2.3% over October 1981.
- The 12 month rate per 1,000 population decreased to 14.2 from 14.4 the previous year.

Deaths

- 5,391 down 13.7% from October a year ago.
- The annual rate, 7.2 per 1,000, was slightly lower than 7.4 last year.

Natural Increase

- 5,341, up 25.8% compared to the same month in 1981.
- The rate per 1,000 for the year ending October 1982 held at 7.0.

Marriages

- 6,662, a decrease of 13.1% from October last year.
- The 12 month rate decreased to a low of 7.8 per 1,000.

Divorces

- 1,169, down substantially, 66.6%, from October a year ago.
- The rate per 1,000 remained at 2.7.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for October

	October			12 Months ending October						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1982	1981	Change	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	10,732	10,490	2.3	123,138	124,136	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	5,391	6,244	-13.7	62,558	63,717	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	5,341	4,246	25.8	60,580	60,419	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	6,662	7,662	-13.1	67,946	68,474	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,169	3,497	-66.6	23,488	23,637	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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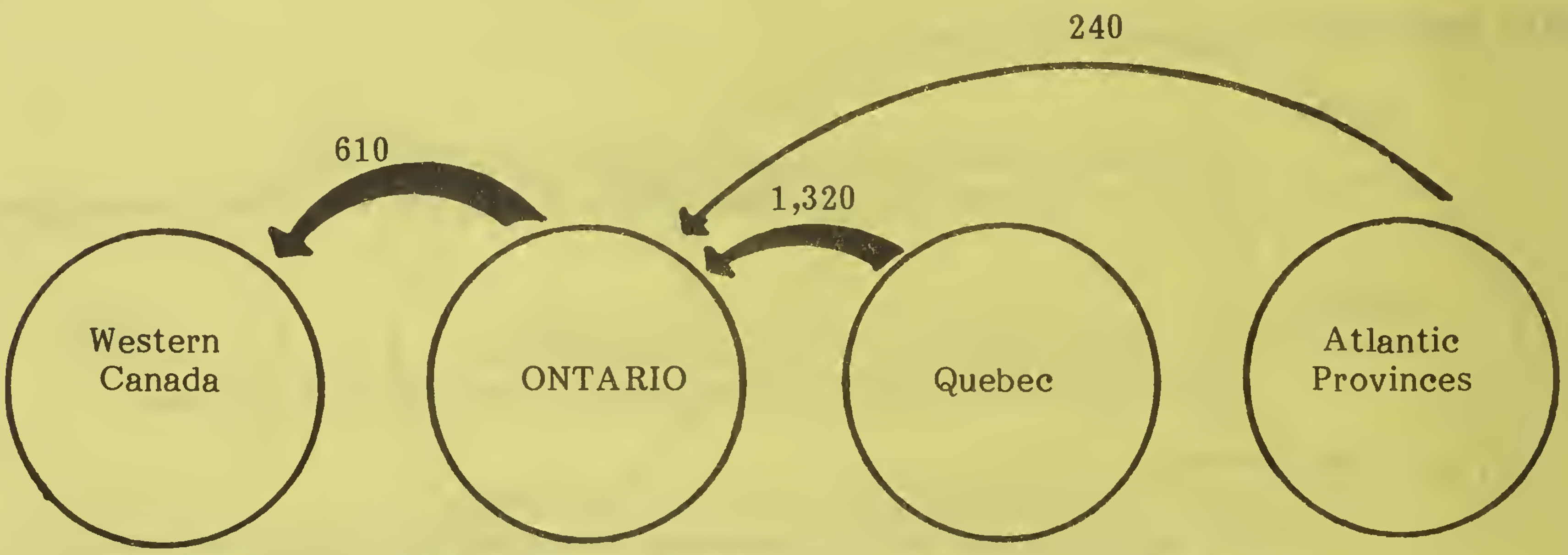
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

- During September 1982, Ontario gained a net of 940 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,320), British Columbia (140), Nova Scotia (100), New Brunswick (60), Newfoundland (60), Saskatchewan (40) and Prince Edward Island (20). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (600), Manitoba (100), and Yukon and Northwest Territories (90).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending September 1982 (4,490) was 83% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of September 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – September and 12 Months Ending September 1982

Between Ontario and	September, 1982			12 Months ending September, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-30	80	60	260	650	910
Prince Edward Island	-10	20	20	-50	20	-30
Nova Scotia	10	90	100	-60	-450	-510
New Brunswick	-20	70	60	190	550	740
Quebec	470	850	1,320	3,530	9,540	13,070
Manitoba	50	-150	-100	-110	-1,370	-1,490
Saskatchewan	30	10	40	-	-630	-630
Alberta	-70	-530	-600	-3,310	-8,720	-12,030
British Columbia	60	80	140	-260	-3,680	-3,950
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	-80	-90	-120	-470	-590
TOTAL	500	440	940	60	-4,550	-4,490

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister
December, 1982
Vol. 6, No. 12

POPULATION

Ontario's estimated population for November 1, 1982 was 8,739,900, up 1.0% from November 1981.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER 1982

Births

- 9,736, down 4.9% from November last year.
- The 12 month rate, 14.1 per 1,000 population, decreased from 14.3 a year ago.

Deaths

- 5,403, an increase of 5.5% over November the previous year.
- The rate, 7.2 per 1,000, decreased slightly from 7.4.

Natural Increase

- 4,333, a decrease of 15.4% from November a year ago.
- The 12 month rate showed no change at 6.9 per 1,000.

Marriages

- 4,329 up 8.1% compared to the same month last year.
- The rate per 1,000 for the year ending November 1982 held at 7.9.

Divorces

- 1,500, up significantly, 40.7%, from November 1981.
- The annual rate, 2.8 per 1,000, increased slightly from 2.7.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for November

	November			12 Months ending November						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1982	1981	Change	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	9,736	10,242	-4.9	122,632	123,389	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.3
Deaths	5,403	5,121	5.5	62,840	63,843	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	4,333	5,121	-15.4	59,792	59,546	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.1
Marriages	4,329	4,003	8.1	68,272	67,813	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,500	1,066	40.7	23,921	23,259	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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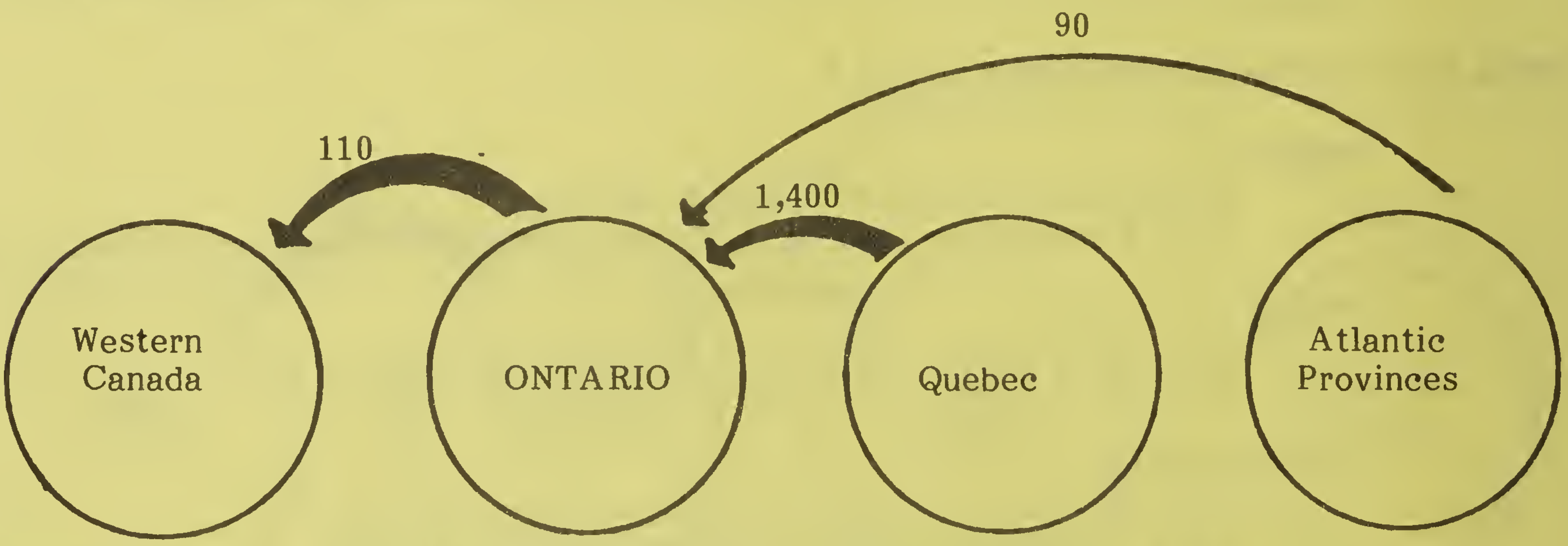
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1982

- During October 1982, Ontario gained a net of 1,380 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,400), Prince Edward Island (70), Nova Scotia (50), Alberta (40), New Brunswick (30), British Columbia (10), and Yukon and Northwest Territories (10). Ontario **lost** migrants to Manitoba (150), Newfoundland (60), and Saskatchewan (20).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending October 1982 (740) was 97% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of October 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – October and 12 Months Ending October, 1982

Between Ontario and	October, 1982			12 Months ending October, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-70	10	-60	170	560	730
Prince Edward Island	10	60	70	-30	270	240
Nova Scotia	10	40	50	-10	-640	-650
New Brunswick	-20	40	30	110	530	650
Quebec	530	870	1,400	3,730	9,420	13,150
Manitoba	-50	-110	-150	-100	-1,490	-1,590
Saskatchewan	-30	10	-20	10	-530	-520
Alberta	-10	50	40	-2,390	-6,180	-8,570
British Columbia	30	-20	10	-70	-3,600	-3,670
Yukon and N. W. Territories	10	-	10	-60	-440	-500
TOTAL	410	970	1,380	1,350	-2,100	-740

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

January, 1983

Vol. 7, No. 1

POPULATION

On December 1, 1982 Ontario's estimated population was 8,747,400, an increase of 1.0% over December 1981.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER 1982

Births

- 10,346, up 3.8% from December a year ago.
- The 12 month rate increased to a high of 14.5 per 1,000 population from 14.2 the previous year.

Deaths

- 5,756 during December, a 1.8% increase over the same month last year.
- The rate for the year ending December 1982 increased slightly to 7.4 per 1,000.

Natural Increase

- 4,590, up 6.5% compared to December 1981.
- The 12 month rate increased to 7.1 per 1,000 from 6.9 the previous year.

Marriages

- 5,173, an increase of 1.0% over December a year ago.
- The annual rate per 1,000 population remained at 8.1.

Divorces

- 2,997, up 2.3% from December last year.
- The rate, 2.8 per 1,000, decreased slightly from 2.9.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for December

	December			12 Months ending December						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1982	1981	Change	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	10,346	9,963	3.8	126,487	122,183	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	5,756	5,654	1.8	64,100	62,838	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	4,590	4,309	6.5	62,387	59,345	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Marriages	5,173	5,120	1.0	70,109	70,281	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Divorces	2,997	2,931	2.3	23,987	24,637	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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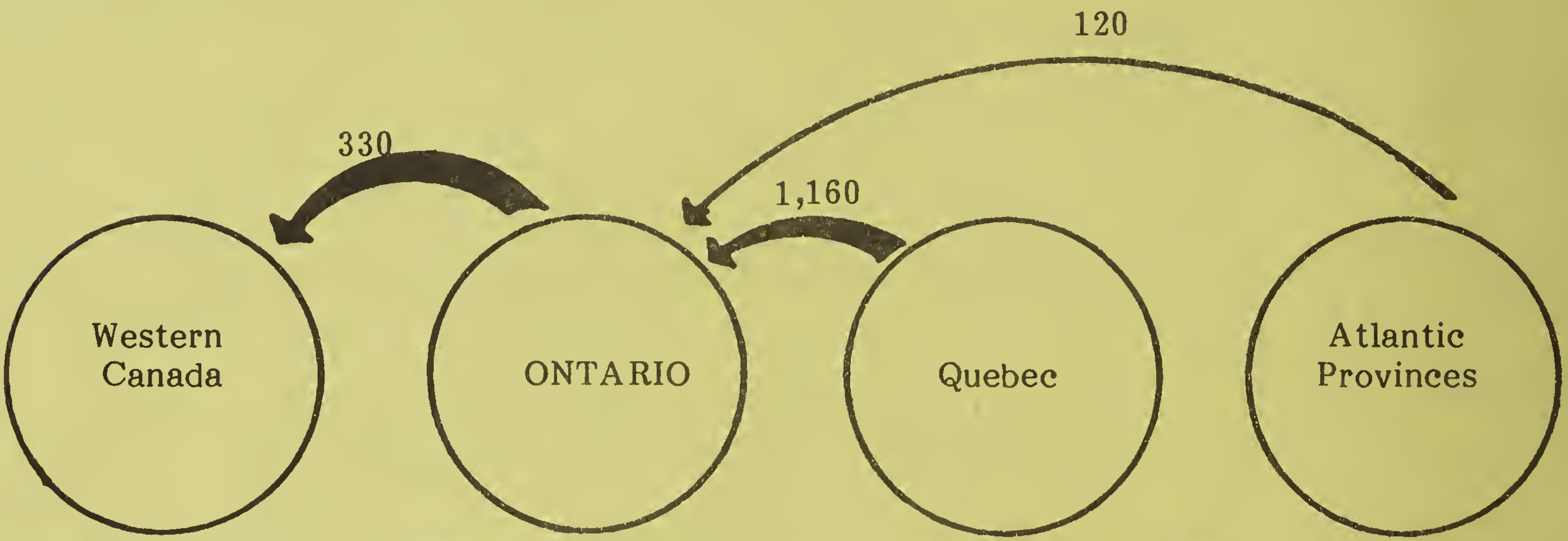
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR NOVEMBER 1982

- During November 1982, Ontario gained a net of 950 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,160), and Nova Scotia (130). Ontario **lost** migrants to Saskatchewan (110), British Columbia (90), Alberta (60), Manitoba (40), Yukon and Northwest Territories (30) and Prince Edward Island (10).
- Ontario gained a net of 1,580 migrants during the year ending November 1982 compared to a net loss (22,413) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of November 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - November and 12 Months Ending November 1982

Between Ontario and	November, 1982			12 Months ending November, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	20	-20	-	150	500	660
Prince Edward Island	-	-10	-10	-20	-10	-30
Nova Scotia	80	40	130	90	-300	-210
New Brunswick	10	-10	-	70	490	560
Quebec	370	790	1,160	3,690	9,560	13,250
Manitoba	-40	10	-40	-120	-1,200	-1,320
Saskatchewan	-20	-100	-110	40	-520	-470
Alberta	100	-160	-60	-1,580	-5,130	-6,710
British Columbia	-10	-80	-90	90	-3,790	-3,710
Yukon and N. W. Territories	10	-40	-30	-30	-410	-430
TOTAL	520	430	950	2,370	-800	1,580

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

February, 1983

Vol. 7, No. 2

POPULATION

Ontario's population for January 1, 1983 was estimated at 8,753,600, up 1.0% from January 1982.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
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VITAL STATISTICS FOR JANUARY 1983

Births

- 9,756, an increase of 1.6% over January a year ago.
- The 12 month rate, 14.5 per 1,000 population, showed a significant increase from 14.0 last year.

Deaths

- 5,854, up slightly, 1.3% from January 1982.
- The annual rate increased to 7.4 per 1,000 from 7.2.

Natural Increase

- 3,902, an increase of 2.0% over the same month last year.
- The 12 month rate was 7.1 per 1,000, up from 6.8 the previous year.

Marriages

- 3,989, a 13.7% increase compared to January a year ago.
- The rate for the year ending January 1983 was slightly up to 8.1 per 1,000.

Divorces

- 1,498, a marked increase, 49.8%, over January last year.
- The annual rate, 2.8 per 1,000, showed no change.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for January

	January			12 Months ending January						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	9,756	9,604	1.6	126,639	121,004	14.5	14.0	14.5	14.6	14.3
Deaths	5,854	5,777	1.3	64,177	62,379	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2
Natural Increase	3,902	3,827	2.0	62,462	58,625	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.1
Marriages	3,989	3,509	13.7	70,589	69,192	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0
Divorces	1,498	1,000	49.8	24,485	24,139	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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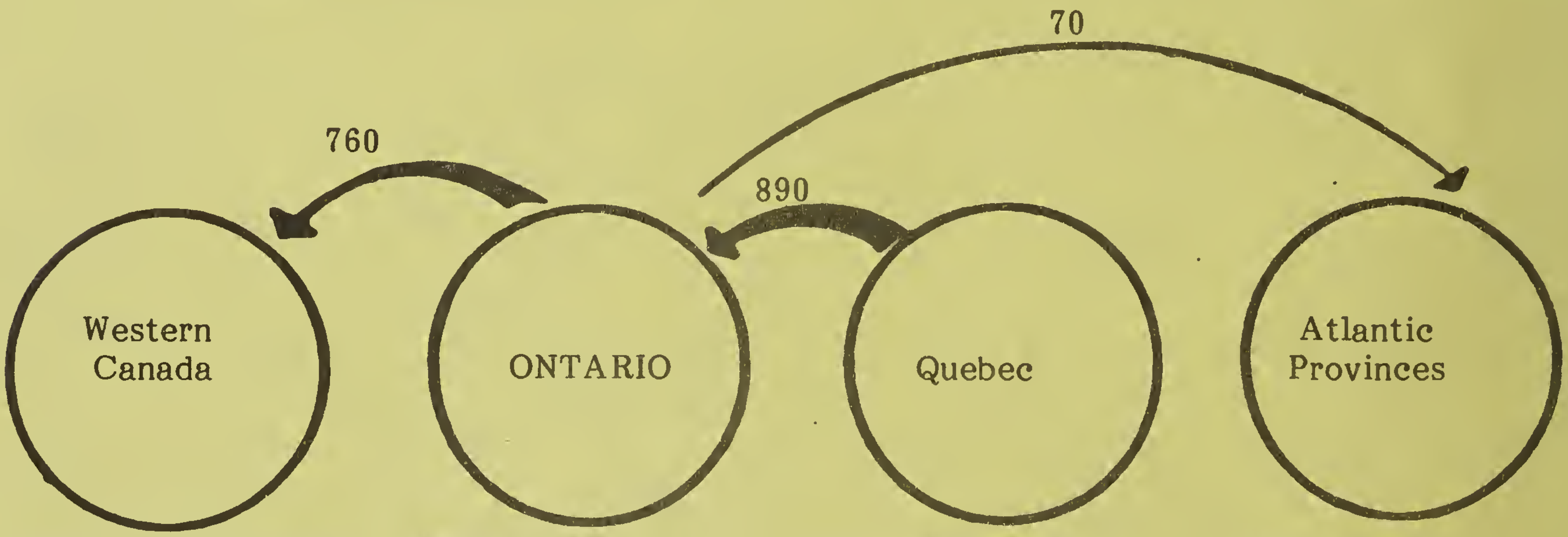
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 1982

- During December 1982, Ontario gained a net of 60 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** 890 migrants from Quebec. Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (370), British Columbia (160), Saskatchewan (110), Yukon and Northwest Territories (70), Manitoba (50), New Brunswick (30), Newfoundland (20) and Prince Edward Island (20).
- Ontario gained a net of 3,390 migrants during the year ending December 1982 compared to a net loss (20,749) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of December 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - December and 12 Months Ending December, 1982

Between Ontario and	December, 1982			12 Months ending December, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	10	-40	-20	100	460	570
Prince Edward Island	-	-20	-20	-30	90	60
Nova Scotia	10	-10	-	170	90	250
New Brunswick	-	-30	-30	50	480	530
Quebec	310	590	890	3,690	9,590	13,280
Manitoba	-20	-40	-50	-190	-810	-1,000
Saskatchewan	-	-110	-110	40	-440	-400
Alberta	-140	-230	-370	-1,670	-3,940	-5,610
British Columbia	-	-160	-160	-30	-3,880	-3,910
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-10	-60	-70	-40	-350	-390
TOTAL	180	-110	60	2,100	1,290	3,390

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
APR 26 1983
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Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister
March, 1983
Vol. 7, No. 3

POPULATION

On February 1, 1983 Ontario's estimated population was 8,760,100, up 1.1% from February 1982.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY 1983

Births

- 10,998, slightly down, 0.1% from February last year.
- The 12 month rate, 14.5 per 1,000, increased from 14.1 the previous year.

Deaths

- 5,747 during February, a decrease of 1.8% from the same month a year ago.
- The annual rate per 1,000 remained at 7.3.

Natural Increase

- 5,251, a 1.7% increase over February 1982.
- The rate for the year ending February 1983 was up, 7.2 per 1,000, from 6.8 the previous year.

Marriages

- 2,232, down 1.7% from February last year.
- The 12 month rate increased to 8.1 per 1,000 from 7.8.

Divorces

- 1,499, down substantially, 25.1% from February a year ago.
- The annual rate dipped slightly to 2.7 from 2.8 per 1,000.

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Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for February

	February			12 Months ending February						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	10,998	11,012	-0.1	126,525	121,526	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.6	14.3
Deaths	5,747	5,851	-1.8	64,073	62,927	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Natural Increase	5,251	5,161	1.7	62,452	58,599	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1
Marriages	2,232	2,270	-1.7	70,551	67,055	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0
Divorces	1,499	2,000	-25.1	23,984	24,337	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

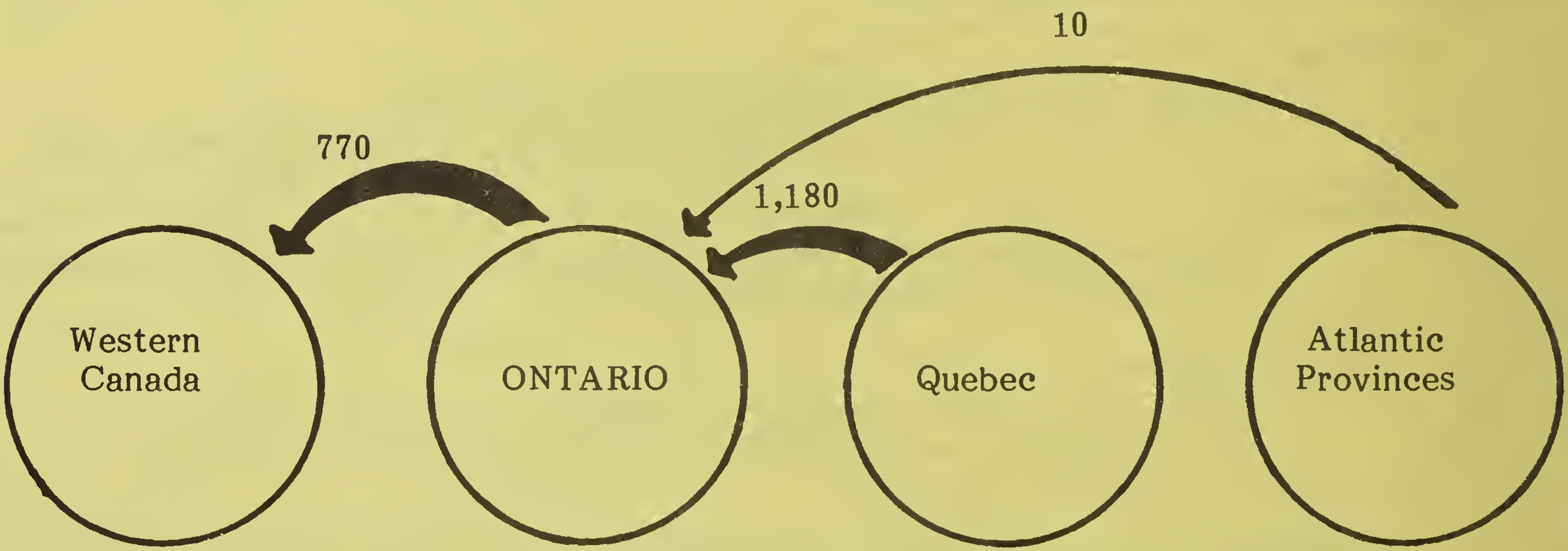
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION FOR JANUARY 1983

- Ontario received 3,210 immigrants in January 1983, a decline of 5.0% from January last year (3,380).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (52,190) for the year ending January 1983 decreased 3.7% compared to the previous year (54,200).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 1983

- During January 1983, Ontario gained a net of 420 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,180) and Newfoundland (30). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (300), British Columbia (270), Manitoba (120), Saskatchewan (50), Yukon and Northwest Territories (30), and Nova Scotia (20).
- Ontario gained a net of 5,260 migrants during the year ending January 1983 compared to a net loss (19,570) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of January 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – January and 12 Months Ending January, 1983

Between Ontario and	January, 1983			12 Months ending January, 1983		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	10	20	30	190	400	600
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	70	70
Nova Scotia	10	-30	-20	90	20	110
New Brunswick	-	-	-	40	440	480
Quebec	280	890	1,180	3,820	9,790	13,610
Manitoba	-40	-80	-120	-240	-680	-920
Saskatchewan	-	-50	-50	70	-450	-390
Alberta	-110	-190	-300	-1,490	-3,540	-5,030
British Columbia	-	-270	-270	80	-2,970	-2,890
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	-30	-30	-40	-330	-370
TOTAL	150	270	420	2,510	2,750	5,260

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Departmen of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
APR 27 1983
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Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch
Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister
April 1983
Vol. 7, No. 4

POPULATION

Ontario's estimated population for March 1, 1983 was 8,766,700, an increase of 1.1% over March the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR MARCH 1983

Births

- 10,373, a decrease of 0.9% from March 1982.
- The 12 month rate was up significantly from 14.0 per 1,000 population last year to 14.5.

Deaths

- 6,428, a substantial increase, 18.2% over March a year ago.
- The annual rate, increased from 7.2 to 7.5 per 1,000.

Natural Increase

- 3,945, down 21.5% compared to March last year.
- The 12 month rate was 7.0 per 1,000, up from 6.8 a year ago.

Marriages

- 3,105 during March, a decrease of 0.1% compared to the same month in 1982.
- The annual rate per 1,000 was up to 8.1 from 7.8 the previous year.

Divorces

- 2,496, down slightly, 0.1% from March last year.
- The rate for the year ending March 1983 decreased to 2.7 per 1,000 from 2.9.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for March

	March			12 Months ending March						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	10,373	10,465	-0.9	126,433	121,503	14.5	14.0	14.7	14.4	14.3
Deaths	6,428	5,437	18.2	65,064	62,800	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2
Natural Increase	3,945	5,028	-21.5	61,369	58,703	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.1
Marriages	3,105	3,108	-0.1	70,548	67,141	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0
Divorces	2,496	2,499	-0.1	23,981	25,336	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5

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Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

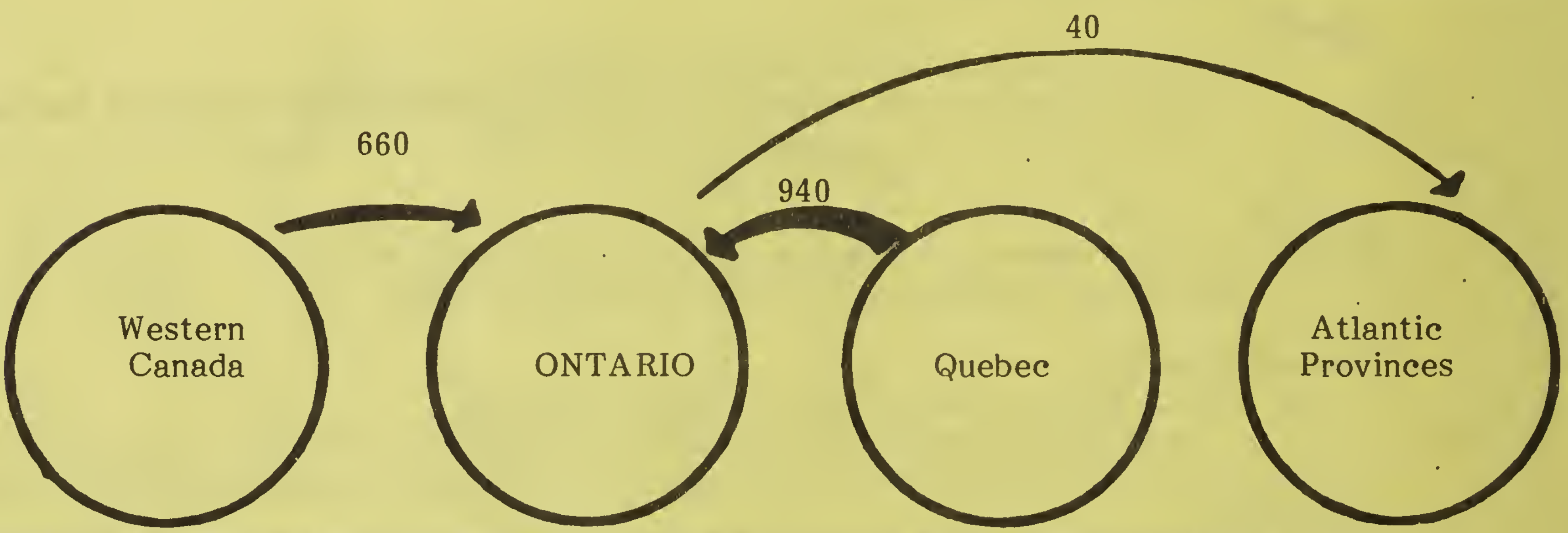
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION FOR FEBRUARY 1983

- Ontario received 2,950 immigrants in February 1983, a decline of 25.3% from February last year (3,950).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (51,200) for the year ending February 1983 decreased 7.0% compared to the previous year (55,050).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR FEBRUARY 1983

- During February 1983, Ontario gained a net of 1,560 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (940), Alberta (890), Newfoundland (30), Manitoba (30), Yukon and Northwest Territories (20), and Prince Edward Island (10). Ontario **lost** migrants to British Columbia (200), Saskatchewan (80), Nova Scotia (50) and New Brunswick (30).
- Ontario gained a net of 8,210 migrants during the year ending February 1983 compared to a net loss (20,640) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada – Month of February 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – February and 12 Months Ending February 1983

Between Ontario and	February, 1983			12 Months ending February, 1983		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	20	10	30	-10	300	290
Prince Edward Island	10	-	10	-	50	50
Nova Scotia	-	-50	-50	80	90	170
New Brunswick	-	-40	-30	60	350	410
Quebec	280	660	940	3,780	9,860	13,630
Manitoba	10	10	30	-160	-460	-600
Saskatchewan	10	-80	-80	130	-450	-330
Alberta	320	570	890	-540	-2,410	-2,950
British Columbia	150	-350	-200	280	-2,410	-2,130
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	20	20	-10	-300	-320
TOTAL	810	750	1,560	3,610	4,600	8,210

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

Demographic Bulletin

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Ministry of
Treasury and
Economics
Ontario

Statistical
Services
Branch

Frank S. Miller
Minister
Tom Campbell
Deputy Minister

May, 1983

Vol. 7, No. 5

POPULATION

Ontario's population for April 1, 1983 was estimated at 8,776,100, up 1.1% from April 1982.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR APRIL 1983

Births

- 10,312, an increase of 0.4% over April last year.
- The 12 month rate, 14.5 per 1,000 population, was up from 14.1 a year ago.

Deaths

- 5,339, a 2.5% increase from April the previous year.
- The annual rate, 7.5 per 1,000 increased slightly from 7.3.

Natural Increase

- 4,973, a decrease of 1.8% from April a year ago.
- The 12 month rate per 1,000 was up to 7.0 from 6.8 the previous year.

Marriages

- 3,769 up significantly, 12.9% over the same month last year.
- The rate per 1,000 for the year ending April 1983 increased to 8.1 from 7.8.

Divorces

- 2,497, down 0.1% from April 1982.
- The annual rate, 2.7 per 1,000, decreased from 3.0.

Vital Statis[illegible]s for Ontario – Summary for April

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	April			12 Months ending April						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	10,312	10,273	0.4	126,472	121,645	14.5	14.1	14.7	14.6	14.3
Deaths	5,339	5,209	2.5	65,194	62,983	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Natural Increase	4,973	5,064	-1.8	61,278	58,662	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.1
Marriages	3,769	3,339	12.9	70,978	67,134	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0
[illegible]vorces	2,497	2,499	-0.1	23,979	25,820	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR MARCH 1983

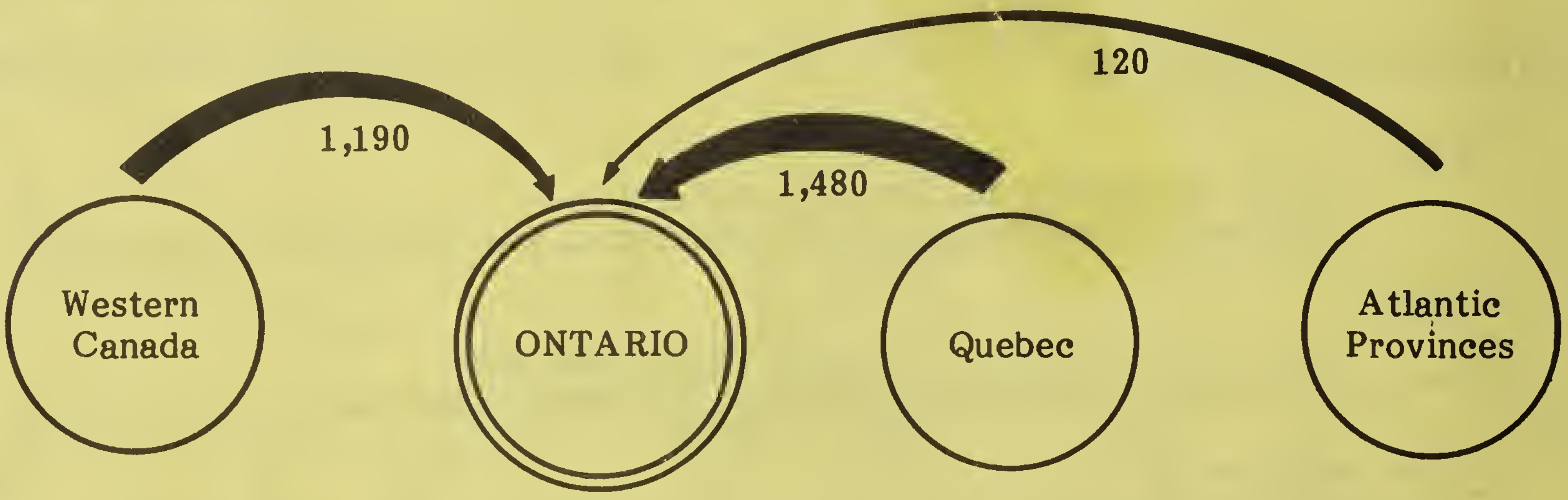
- Ontario received 3,510 immigrants in March 1983, a decline of 28.7% from March last year (4,920).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (49,790) for the year ending March 1983 decreased 10.5% compared to the previous year (55,660).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR MARCH 1983

- During March 1983, Ontario gained a net of 2,780 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario gained migrants from Quebec (1,480), Alberta (970) British Columbia (200), Manitoba (100), Newfoundland (70), Nova Scotia (50) and Yukon and Northwest Territories (40). Ontario lost 120 migrants to Saskatchewan.
- Ontario gained a net of 10,520 migrants during the year ending March 1983 compared to a net loss (19,760) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada

Month of March 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration – March and 12 Months Ending March 1983

Between Ontario and	March, 1983 Children	March, 1983 Drivers	March, 1983 Total	12 Months ending March,1983 Children	12 Months ending March,1983 Drivers	12 Months ending March,1983 Total
Newfoundland	20	50	70	-30	250	220
Prince Edward Island	-10	-	-	-10	-310	-320
Nova Scotia	-20	70	50	10	180	190
New Brunswick	-20	20	-	-	340	340
Quebec	180	1,300	1,480	3,750	10,290	14,040
Manitoba	-40	140	100	-190	-380	-580
Saskatchewan	-20	-90	-120	110	-480	-370
Alberta	80	890	970	-340	-760	-1,100
British Columbia	50	150	200	260	-1,890	-1,630
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-10	50	40	-20	-260	-280
TOTAL	210	2,570	2,780	3,550	6,980	10,520

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Demographic Bulletin

Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Statistical Services Branch

Volume 7, Number 6

June 1983

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
83/6392
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POPULATION

On May 1, 1983 Ontario's estimated population was 8,783,400, a 1.1% increase over May the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR MAY 1983

Births

- 10,351, a decrease of 2.7% from May 1982.
- The 12 month rate increased to 14.4 per 1,000 population from 14.1 last year.

Deaths

- 5,564, up 5.3% from May a year ago.
- The annual rate per 1,000 increased from 7.3 to 7.5.

Natural Increase

- 4,787, down 10.7% from the same month last year.
- The rate for the year ending May 1983 increased slightly to 6.9 per 1,000.

Marriages

- 8,566, increased 18.9% compared to May 1982.
- The 12 month rate, 8.3 per 1,000, was up from 7.9 the previous year.

Divorces

- 1,776, a significant increase, 77.8% over May last year.
- The annual rate showed a slight decrease, 2.8 per 1,000, from 2.9.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for May

	May			12 Months ending May						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	10,351	10,643	-2.7	126,180	122,297	14.4	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.3
Deaths	5,564	5,285	5.3	65,473	63,023	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Natural Increase	4,787	5,358	-10.7	60,707	59,274	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.1
Marriages	8,566	7,204	18.9	72,340	68,668	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,776	999	77.8	24,756	25,177	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR APRIL 1983

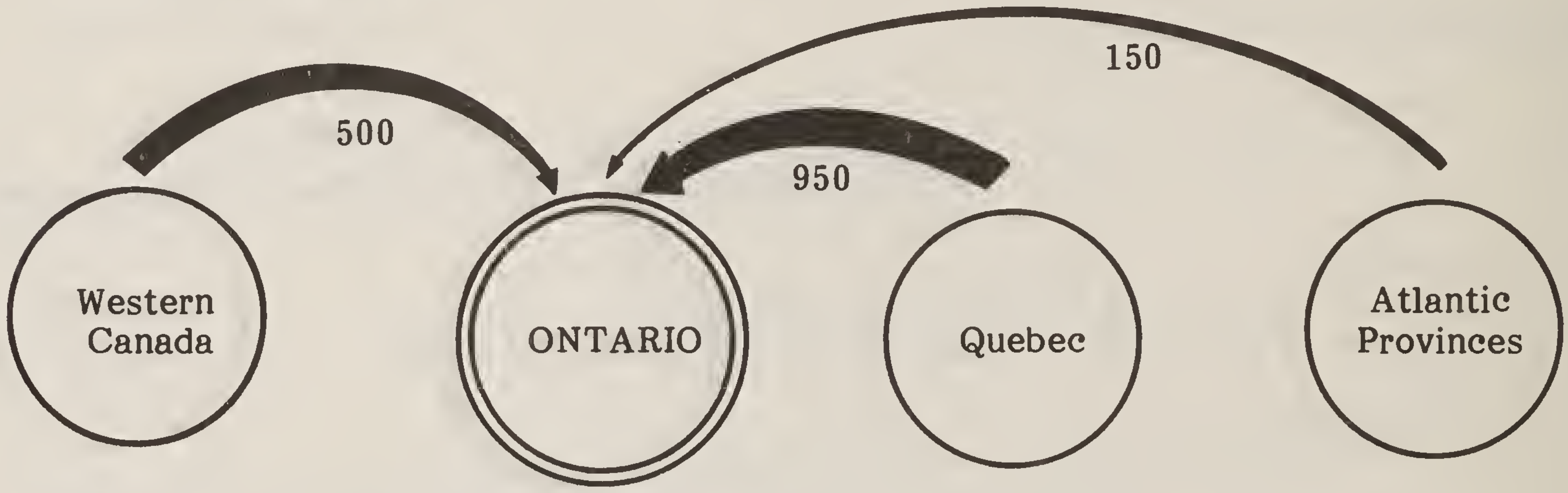
- Ontario received 2,840 immigrants in April 1983, a decline of 44.3% from April last year (5,100).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (47,530) for the year ending April 1983 decreased 16.4% compared to the previous year (56,850).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR APRIL 1983

- During April 1983, Ontario gained a net of 1,610 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (950), Alberta (370), Manitoba (110), Nova Scotia (80), British Columbia (70), Yukon and Northwest Territories (70), Newfoundland (60) and New Brunswick (10). Ontario **lost** 120 migrants to Saskatchewan.
- Ontario gained a net of 13,260 migrants during the year ending April 1983 compared to a net loss (18,750) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada

Month of April 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - April and 12 Months Ending April 1983

Between Ontario and	April, 1983			12 Months ending April,1983		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	20	40	60	-90	310	220
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-20	-320	-340
Nova Scotia	50	40	80	100	320	420
New Brunswick	-10	20	10	-50	400	360
Quebec	190	760	950	3,790	10,660	14,450
Manitoba	10	110	110	-120	-20	-140
Saskatchewan	10	-130	-120	80	-530	-450
Alberta	180	190	370	-90	-30	-120
British Columbia	70	-	70	350	-1,310	-960
Yukon and N. W. Territories	10	60	70	-30	-160	-190
TOTAL	530	1,070	1,610	3,940	9,320	13,260

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Ontario

Ministry of
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Hon. Larry Grossman, Q.C.
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Statistical
Services
Branch

Volume 7, Number 7

July 1983

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
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POPULATION

On June 1, 1983 Ontario's estimated population was 8,815,500, a 1.1% increase over June the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR JUNE 1983

Births

- 10,982, an increase of 7.1% over June 1982.
- The 12 month rate increased to 14.5 per 1,000 population from 14.0 last year.

Deaths

- 5,002, down 1.2% from June a year ago.
- The annual rate per 1,000 increased from 7.3 to 7.5.

Natural Increase

- 5,980, up 15.2% from the same month last year.
- The rate for the year ending June 1983 increased to 7.0 per 1,000 from 6.7 last year.

Marriages

- 8,668, declined 5.1% compared to June 1982.
- The 12 month rate, 8.2 per 1,000, was up from 7.9 the previous year.

Divorces

- 2,644, an increase, 5.8% over June last year.
- The annual rate showed a slight decrease, 2.8 per 1,000, from 2.9.

Vital Statistics for Ontario – Summary for June

	June			12 Months ending June						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
Item	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	10,982	10,252	7.1	126,910	121,062	14.5	14.0	14.7	14.3	14.3
Deaths	5,002	5,061	-1.2	65,414	62,839	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2
Natural Increase	5,980	5,191	15.2	61,496	58,223	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.0	7.1
Marriages	8,668	9,135	-5.1	71,873	68,470	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0
Divorces	2,644	2,498	5.8	24,902	25,413	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR MAY 1983

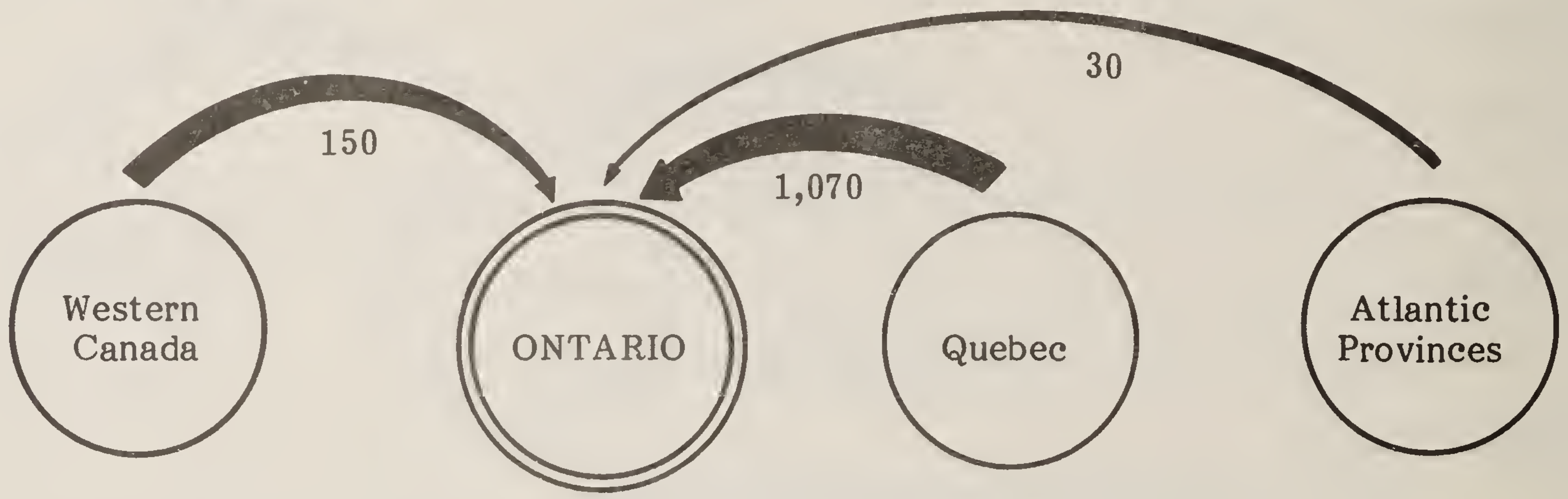
- Ontario received 3,730 immigrants in May 1983, a decline of 24.3% from May last year (4,930).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (46,330) for the year ending May 1983 decreased 19.8% compared to the previous year (57,780).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR MAY 1983

- During May 1983, Ontario gained a net of 1,240 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,070), Alberta (400), Nova Scotia (30), Newfoundland (30), Yukon and Northwest Territories (20), British Columbia (20) and Prince Edward Island (10). Ontario **lost** migrants to Manitoba (180), Saskatchewan (110) and New Brunswick (40).
- Ontario gained a net of 13,010 migrants during the year ending May 1983 compared to a net loss (13,760) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada

Month of May 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - May and 12 Months Ending May 1983

Between Ontario and	May, 1983 Children	May, 1983 Drivers	May, 1983 Total	12 Months ending May,1983 Children	12 Months ending May,1983 Drivers	12 Months ending May,1983 Total
Newfoundland	-30	60	30	-130	280	150
Prince Edward Island	-10	20	10	-40	-350	-390
Nova Scotia	10	20	30	40	270	320
New Brunswick	10	-50	-40	-60	220	160
Quebec	150	920	1,070	3,720	10,400	14,120
Manitoba	-20	-160	-180	-110	-130	-240
Saskatchewan	10	-110	-110	40	-630	-590
Alberta	140	260	400	170	90	270
British Columbia	-20	40	20	330	-1,020	-680
Yukon and N. W. Territories	10	10	20	-10	-90	-100
TOTAL	240	1,000	1,240	3,960	9,050	13,010

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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Ontario
Ministry of Treasury and Economics
Hon. Larry Grossman, Q.C. Treasurer
Tom Campbell Deputy Treasurer
Statistical Services Branch

Supplement

July 1983

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS
83/7540.
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A COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR CANADA, PROVINCES AND UNITED STATES FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 1983

Births

- The national average was 14.9 per 1000 population. Nova Scotia at 13.8, Ontario at 14.1 and Quebec at 14.4 showed annual rates 7.4, 5.4 and 3.4% respectively, below the national average.

- New Brunswick (15.0) and British Columbia (14.9) recorded rates at par with the Canadian average.

- Annual rates for the five remaining provinces ranged from 7 to 18% above the national average; Alberta and Newfoundland the highest at 17.6 per 1,000.

- Canada's 12 month rate **decreased** slightly from 15.3 in 1980 to 14.9, registering 6.9% lower than that of the U.S.A. in 1983. Number of births for the year ending March 1983 was down 1.9% from last year.

- United States' annual rate **increased** from 15.6 in 1980 to 16.0 per 1,000 population in 1983. Total births for 12 months ending March 1983 was up 1.5% over the previous year.

Deaths

- The 12 month rate for Alberta (5.3), Newfoundland (5.4) and Quebec (6.8) was much below the national average, 7.0 per 1,000; Alberta the lowest by 24.3%.

- The remaining seven provinces recorded higher annual rates; the highest in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, 15.7% above the Canadian average.

- In Canada the 12 month rate ending March, from 1980 to 1983, remained almost constant at 7.0 per 1,000 or 18.6% lower than the U.S. average in 1983. Number of deaths was up slightly, 0.3%, over 1982.

- The U.S.A.'s annual rate oscillated, from 1980 to 1983, around the 8.6 mark. Deaths for the year ending March 1983 increased 3.0% from 1982.

Natural Increase

- Five provinces had annual rates below the national average of 7.9 per 1,000 population - Nova Scotia (5.8), Ontario (6.9), New Brunswick (7.3), Quebec (7.6) and British Columbia (7.6). Nova Scotia had the lowest by 26.6%.

- Rates for Alberta (12.3) and Newfoundland (12.2) were well above the Canadian average by 55%, followed by Saskatchewan (9.3) and Manitoba (8.1). Prince Edward Island (7.9) equalled the national rate.

- Canada's annual rate per 1,000 showed a downward trend from 1980 to 1983. However, compared to the U.S.A., Canada registered higher rates over the same period.

- The U.S. rate is rising, 7.0 per 1,000 population in 1980 to 7.4 for the 12 months ending March 1983.

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Marriages

- Six provinces had an annual rate from 1.3 to 23.7% lower than the national average of 7.6 per 1,000. They were Newfoundland (5.8), Quebec (6.5), New Brunswick (6.8), Prince Edward Island (7.0), Manitoba (7.5) and Saskatchewan (7.5).

- Nova Scotia's rate (7.6) remained constant with the Canadian average while Alberta (8.6), Ontario (8.1) and British Columbia (8.0) were above by 5.3 to 13.2%.

- Canada's annual rate is declining, from 7.9 in 1980 to 7.6 per 1,000 in 1983.

- The U.S. rate per 1,000 for year ending March 1983 is 42.1% higher than in Canada. The 12 month rate is rising, from 10.6 in 1980 to 10.8 in 1983.

Vital Statistics for Provinces, Canada and United States
Summary for January to March and 12 Months Ending March 1983

	January to March		12 Months ending March					
	Number		Number		Rate per 1,000 Population			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live Births								
Newfoundland	2,040	2,510	10,090	10,020	17.6	17.6	18.1	18.1
Prince Edward Island	500	520	1,970	1,930	16.0	15.7	15.8	16.1
Nova Scotia	2,970	3,080	11,780	12,260	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.5
New Brunswick	2,620	2,730	10,550	10,610	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.7
Quebec	23,700	24,200	93,120	95,930	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.5
Ontario	31,320	32,440	122,810	125,380	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.4
Manitoba	4,360	4,590	16,860	16,760	16.2	16.3	15.6	15.9
Saskatchewan	3,780	3,780	16,950	16,790	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.1
Alberta	8,690	8,970	40,960	41,380	17.6	18.3	18.5	17.2
British Columbia	9,860	10,790	41,470	42,380	14.9	15.4	14.9	14.7
Yukon	130	140	550	560	23.1	23.9	20.7	22.0
North West Territories	290	260	1,130	1,220	23.9	26.4	28.4	27.9
CANADA	90,260	94,010	368,240	375,220	14.9	15.4	15.3	15.3
UNITED STATES	894,000	891,000	3,707,000	3,651,000	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.6
Deaths								
Newfoundland	990	960	3,130	3,410	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.9
Prince Edward Island	270	260	1,000	970	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.8
Nova Scotia	1,720	1,600	6,810	6,700	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.0
New Brunswick	1,480	1,370	5,390	5,200	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7
Quebec	11,160	10,800	43,740	42,590	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8
Ontario	17,140	17,130	62,480	63,650	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5
Manitoba	2,260	2,290	8,440	8,840	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.2
Saskatchewan	1,920	1,620	7,820	7,290	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.8
Alberta	2,740	2,680	12,420	12,360	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7
British Columbia	5,270	5,300	20,420	20,100	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6
Yukon	30	30	120	150	5.0	6.4	5.0	5.7
North West Territories	50	60	190	210	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.4
CANADA	45,030	44,100	171,960	171,470	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2
UNITED STATES	532,000	512,000	2,006,000	1,947,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.6

	January to March		12 Months ending March					
	Number		Number		Rate per 1,000 Population			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Natural Increase								
Newfoundland	1,050	1,550	6,960	6,610	12.2	11.6	12.4	12.2
Prince Edward Island	230	260	970	960	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.3
Nova Scotia	1,250	1,480	4,970	5,560	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.5
New Brunswick	1,140	1,360	5,160	5,410	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.0
Quebec	12,540	13,400	49,380	53,340	7.6	8.3	8.5	8.7
Ontario	14,180	15,310	60,330	61,730	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9
Manitoba	2,100	2,300	8,420	7,920	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.7
Saskatchewan	1,860	2,160	9,130	9,500	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.3
Alberta	5,950	6,290	28,540	29,020	12.3	12.8	12.7	11.5
British Columbia	4,590	5,490	21,050	22,280	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.1
Yukon	100	110	430	410	18.1	17.5	15.7	16.3
North West Territories	240	200	940	1,010	19.9	21.9	23.4	23.5
CANADA	45,230	49,910	196,280	203,750	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.1
UNITED STATES	362,000	379,000	1,701,000	1,704,000	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.0
Marriages								
Newfoundland	310	370	3,360	3,680	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.6
Prince Edward Island	90	100	860	880	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.4
Nova Scotia	620	740	6,480	6,660	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3
New Brunswick	330	380	4,820	5,080	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.6
Quebec	3,800	4,280	41,990	42,250	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.3
Ontario	7,020	7,840	70,950	70,460	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Manitoba	700	760	7,770	8,060	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6
Saskatchewan	610	650	7,410	7,270	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.6
Alberta	2,670	2,350	19,980	21,260	8.6	9.4	9.6	9.1
British Columbia	2,930	3,010	22,380	24,260	8.0	8.8	8.9	8.5
Yukon	40	40	240	240	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.4
North West Territories	50	50	260	280	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.4
CANADA	19,170	20,570	186,500	190,380	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9
UNITED STATES	444,000	438,000	2,501,000	2,440,000	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6

Source: Statistics Canada and U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources.

Demographic Bulletin

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POPULATION

Ontario's population for July 1, 1983 was estimated at 8,823,800, up 1.1% from July 1982.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR JULY 1983

Births

- 11,434, an increase of 5.4% over July last year.
- The 12 month rate was up significantly from 14.0 per 1,000 population a year ago to 14.5.

Deaths

- 5,280, a 4.0% increase over July the previous year.
- The annual rate increased from 7.2 to 7.5 per 1,000.

Natural Increase

- 6,154, up 6.7% compared to July 1982.
- The 12 month rate was 7.0 per 1,000, an increase from 6.8 a year ago.

Marriages

- 8,787 during July, up 8.6% over the same month the previous year.
- The annual rate per 1,000 increased to 8.3 from 7.9.

Divorces

- 2,223, down 11.0% from July last year.
- The rate for the year ending July 1983 decreased to 2.8 per 1,000 from 2.9.

Vital Statistics - Summary for July

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Item	July			12 Months ending July						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
	1983	1982	Change	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Live Births	11,434	10,847	5.4	127,497	121,839	14.5	14.0	14.7	14.3	14.5
Deaths	5,280	5,079	4.0	65,615	62,668	7.5	7.2	7.4	7 3	7.2
Natural Increase	6,154	5,768	6.7	61,882	59,171	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.3
Marriages	8,787	8,090	8.6	72,570	68,864	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.9
Divorces	2,223	2,499	-11.0	24,626	24,912	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commerical Relations and Statistics Canada.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR JUNE 1983

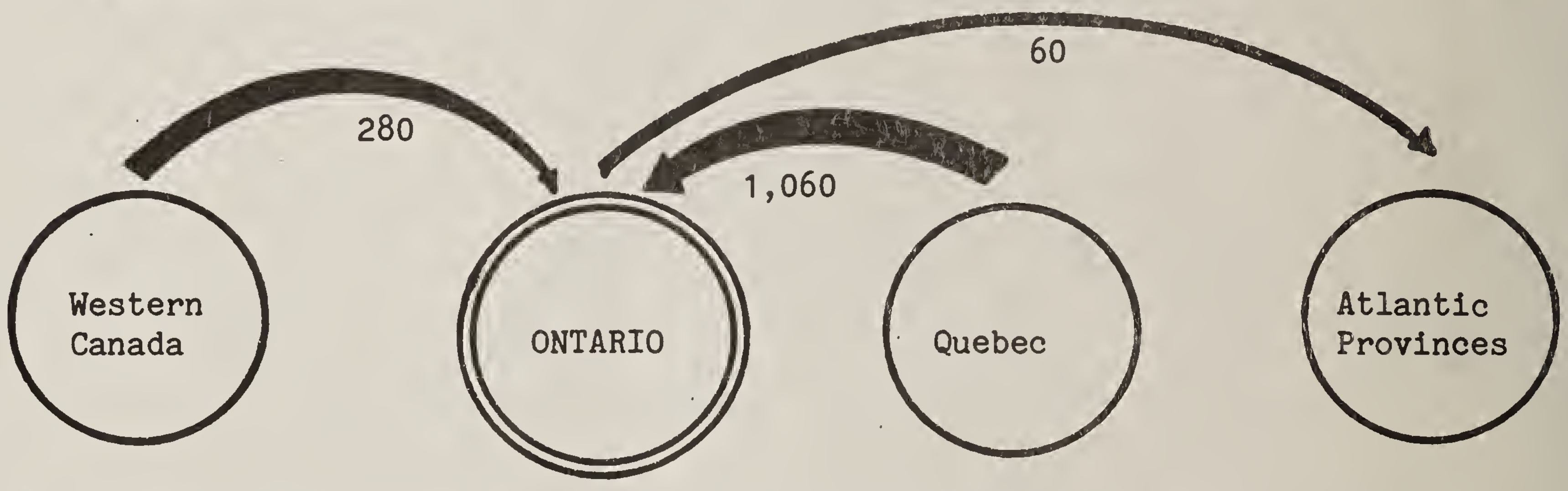
- Ontario received 2,970 immigrants in June 1983, a decline of 35.0% from June last year (4,570).
- Total immigrants to Ontario (44,740) for the year ending June 1983 decreased 21.5% compared to the previous year (56,990).

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR JUNE 1983

- During June 1983, Ontario gained a net of 1,280 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,060), Alberta (610), Newfoundland (80) and Saskatchewan (20). Ontario **lost** migrants to British Columbia (280), Nova Scotia (110), Yukon and Northwest Territories (60), Prince Edward Island (30) and Manitoba (10).
- Ontario gained a net of 14,070 migrants during the year ending June 1983 compared to a net loss (11,100) in the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada

Month of June 1983



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - June and 12 Months Ending June 1983

Between Ontario and	June, 1983			12 Months ending June, 1983		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	10	80	80	-100	350	250
Prince Edward Island	-20	-10	-30	-70	10	-70
Nova Scotia	-30	-80	-110	70	150	220
New Brunswick	-30	30	-	-50	180	130
Quebec	190	870	1,060	3,740	10,530	14,270
Manitoba	-40	30	-10	-180	-200	-380
Saskatchewan	20	-	20	30	-570	-540
Alberta	210	390	610	520	620	1,140
British Columbia	-	-290	-280	360	-1,170	-810
Yukon and N.W.Territories	-	-60	-60	-10	-120	-130
TOTAL	310	970	1,280	4,300	9,770	14,07[illegible]

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.